THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, MAY 3, 1930.



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No. 2621.

MAY 3, 1930

Vol. CXII.

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Telephones: BLACKFRIARS 4682 (2 lines).

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Concentrated Waters.

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ALFRED BISHOP



Bishop's Mineral Water

VARALETTES

THE FOLLOWING SPRINGS ARE REPRESENTED

Aix-les-Bains - Carlsbad - Contrexéville Fachingen - Friedrichshall - Homburg - Kissingen Kreuznach - Marienbad - Potass - Seltzer Saint Galmier - Vichy - Wiesbaden

RETAIL Bottles of 50, 1/9 Bottles of 150, 3/9 Bottles of 500, 10/6 WHOLESALE ", ", 16/-, ", ", 33/-, ", ", 95/-

48 SPELMAN ST., LONDON, E.1



THE SUPER QUALITY INSECTICIDE

KILLS ALL INSECTS

The season is here for featuring and showing this splendid seller which has always been advertised and recommended as

"THE GET IT FROM YOUR CHEMIST" LINE

SECTO REMAINS PARAMOUNT IN QUALITY PRICE—PROFIT AND PACK

Our REPRESENTATIVE may have booked your order already, but if not, send NOW for the 1 gross Bonus Parcel with new showcards

Sizes - 4d. 6d. 1/- 3/- and 5/-

We respectfully suggest that you look at your stocks immediately

FOR WINGED INSECTS

We recommend a display of LIQUID SECTO which is now one of the most effective Liquid Insecticides it is possible to manufacture.

Sizes -1/-2/-4/- and 1 gall.

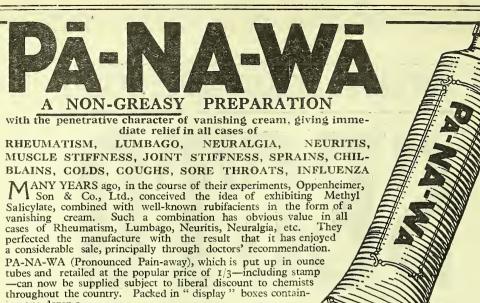
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BONUS: 13 to dozen on 3 dozen assorted any sizes

CUPAL LTP Blackburn

'Grams: " Cupal, Blackburn."

'Phone: Blackburn 6073



SPECIAL OFFER for period of one month
13 TUBES INVOICED AS 12

ing one dozen a

Further details on request from

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

Handforth Laboratories,

For Coughs, Colds & Influenza The derivatives of the main ingredients of PA-NA-WA are volatile in character. The vapours are germicidal and most useful in preventing development of influenza and other serious complaints which arise from a neglected cold. In these cases rub PA-NA-WA on the chest and throat.



New Series

The

SPECIAL EDITION

MOORLAND NEWS

Specially Published for Pharmacists by W. B. Cartwright Ltd.

More Profits]

RAWDON, MAY 1930

New Features

MAY OPENS WITH THE FORCEFUL MOORLAND ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Stage all Set for the Big Sales Push

Striking Advertisements in the Leading National Newspapers

The big Moorland Advertising Campaign has now been launched and bold and striking advertisements will bring the merits of Moorland Brand Indigestion Tablets to the notice of thousands of possible new customers for this wonderful line. We are leaving no stone unturned to introduce Moorlands to every possible purchaser, and this enterprising and practical policy will add greatly to the already large sale of Moorlands. Every Pharmacist will find it profitable to co-operate with us in this Big Advertising Campaign and reap the reward of increased sales and expanding trade. Several thousand pounds have been allocated to this advertising in order to make it as forceful and salescompelling as possible, and to earn

for you more of the all-important Net Profit. It will pay you handsomely to link up with this bold advertising for such a splendid product as Moorland Brand Indigestion Tablets and get your share of the new customers and profits it will certainly create. It makes the year 1930 one of vast possibilities for you, so why not make it a year of Action? Do your fair share of bringing Moorlands to the notice of the public. Let them see that they are obtainable from your pharmacy—and you will make money—a lot of money. So be ready to meet the increased demand, Look to your stocks. Keep up a good display in your window and on your counter and make sure of the extra business this advertising will create for you.



Help yourself to More NEW Customers

Every business wants more new customers, and they are well worth going out for. Get more new customers into your pharmacy through this vigorous Moorland Advertising. You will get them if you link up your own pharmacy with this campaign. The public will want Moorlands, and more and more customers will be sent to you.

How to WIN and KEEP CUSTOMERS

If you will banish the three negative suggestions:—

- 1. Is that all?
- 2. Nothing else to-day?
- 3. You don't want any -?

and substitute three positive ones,

- 1. May I show you-?
- 2. Ever tried Moorlands?
- 3. Here is a new

the business in your shop will increase very nicely

A MOORLAND DISPLAY WILL BRING CUSTOMERS IN FOR YOU



A FINE MOORLAND DISPLAY

One of many Selling Helps

The above is a fine Moorland display card. It is wonderfully attractive and creates a real desire to purchase. If you haven't one by you, just drop us a P.C. and ask for one; we will gladly send it along. In addition to the above, we have a splendid range of show matter, all of which enables you to make a sales-compelling display for Moorlands.

More Money for all Pharmacists

Look at your profit on Moorlands. It's worth displaying during the advertising, isn't it?

40% PROFIT

Please Address all communications to W. B. Cartwright Ltd. Rawdon Leeds

Ensure your Customers' Satisfaction by Recommending Always

Dyes made by

WHITAKERS OF KENDAL

who have Specialised for over 50 Years in the Manufacture of Household Dyes of the FINEST QUALITY for Sale through Chemists.

50 MILLION MESSAGES

about these Dyes now appearing in the Press Specifically and Exclusively direct the Public to their Chemist.

"LUTON" STRAW HAT DYES

12/- per doz. Retail P.A.T.A. 1/4
(Subject to special generous discounts.)

THE CHEMIST'S STANDARD
HAT DYE.

Straw Hats are the Fashion this year—Complete your Stocks now.

"AURORAL" COLD WATER DYES

4/- per doz. Retail P.A.T.A. 60 (Subject to special generous discounts.)

THE FASTEST SELLING COLD WATER DYE.

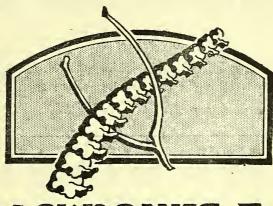
N.B. Three new Shades justintroduced—Black, Brown and Beige.

Send for Full Particulars and Patterns of Household Dyes of every kind to

WHITAKER & CO. (KENDAL) Ltd. Specialists KENDAL, Eng.

London Office & Showrooms: 179-185 GREAT PORTLAND ST., W.1

Maw's Page



BACKBONES & WISHBONES

It was once said of a man that his wishbone was where his backbone should have been. This was a picturesque and forceful way of saying that he was unreliable—that he did what he liked to do rather than what he ought.

Many business policies are like that. They are invertebrate as a jelly fish. They can be moulded and twisted like putty to suit the ideas and wishes of the firm that formulated them.

The test of a man or a policy is self-sacrifice. See how a man or a firm behave when they have to give up something and you will know what to think of them.

The policy of the House of Maw does not hesitate at sacrifice. It is upright and straightforward. It does not waver. It cannot blow hot and cold. It says a thing and means it. In short, it has backbone.

"Maw's goods for pharmacists only"—
that is our policy stated as briefly as
possible. Never mind how large a market
we might create for our goods outside the
craft of pharmacy; never mind to what
extent we might increase our turnover and
our profits, goods bearing the name of
"Maw" are not supplied to anybody but
retail pharmacists. That is definite.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.

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TO THE TRADE

We have much pleasure in stating we have been appointed

SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

FOR THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR

"QUIN-QUENNA SHAMPOO"

All Orders and Enquiries will have our usual prompt and courteous attention.

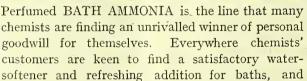
WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CHEMISTS AND SUNDRIESMEN

14-18 NILE STREET

CITY ROAD, N.1

Profit by the line that solves a problem of your customers



here it is in the ideal form for the progressive chemist.

Repeats certain-Terms right

The economy of our Perfumed BATH AMMONIA, its fragrance and its delightful water-softening effect, are factors that always bring repeat orders once it is tried by the public. The terms enable chemists to handle it with complete satisfaction: 9/6 per doz. carriage paid on 3 doz.: 6 doz. 9/3; 12 doz. 9/- per doz.

Attractive Showcards supplied with every consignment.

Send your order or write for further details now.

THORNTON & ROSS LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists - - Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.



DELF JARS Printed or Plain

TALL OR SQUAT PATTERN

'NOVOLLA' DELF-ETTE JARS, FLANGED PILL BOXES MARONE POWDER BOXES, LIFT OFF OR HINGED.

Messrs. The R. J. REUTER CO., LTD., by arrangement with the Manufacturers have transferred the agency held by them during the past 40 years for the above well known specialities to Britton. Malcolm & Waymark, l.td., who will in future deal with all orders and enquiries.

The Delf Jars are quite unequalled for perfection of quality and finish. They are of uniform internal texture and absolutely greaseproof—to a degree not possible with glazed earthenware.

The caps are made by a special process, fit perfectly, and do not split. Printing on these caps is a fine art, both in design and execution. Every design is individually drawn to suit and enhance the lettering required.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

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Bath Salts with a purpose



Already Salpine has proved a remarkable seller. It is a new production and possesses all the attributes demanded by the mass of the public of the present day—easy in price—high in quality—value at its best.

Salpine is in demand all the year round and to stock it means a steady and constant increase in your turnover. There is no waste—Salpine keeps—and is always saleable With the tremendous force of strong National advertising, Salpine sells well everywhere and shows splendid profits.

NOW is the time to get supplies.

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The attractive packing of Salpine is in itself a strong salesman.

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GLASGOW - N.W.

Retailed in tubes and tablets

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With Olive Oil at its present low price there will be an increased consumption this year and the public will be more particular about quality. "SASSO" OLIVE OIL will produce a permanent increase in sales owing to its never varying exquisite flavour and bouquet. Write for new season's samples and prices. It will pay to make a contract now to cover part of the year's requirements.



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That's what I call a sensible Idea

HIBISCUS HAIR CREA

A MAN'S HAIR CREAM

THE CREAM is unobtrusively perfumed, and ensures a well-groomed appearance from morn till night. In three varieties: Non-oily, Oily and Extra Oil, to suit every type of scalp. Embodies approved nutritive ingredients for promoting hair-health.

THE BOTTLE. Look at the picture! See how the bottle lies snugly in the hand; observe how the little finger supports the bottle, and the thumb finds a natural position on the sloping shoulder. The bottle that invites a shake! Have you ever tried to get Hair Cream through a sprinkler top? Here you have a full half-inch vent instead of a pin-prick sort of outlet. And the cap! Big enough to handle, easy to screw, difficult to lose. At every point, "a MAN'S bottle."

THE FINISH. Finely designed labels used in distinctive manner; protected and enhanced with cellophane.

THE SHOWGARD. A virile appeal to the well-groomed man.

HIBISCUS HAIR CREAM



PRICES

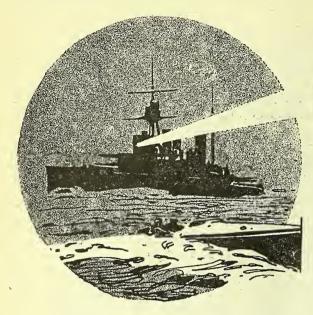
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Per doz. 9/0

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12doz.at **8/0**

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We think and act in terms of speed. The day when you send your first order to us is the day when you can

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ESTABLISHED 1797.

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the original combined Cream and Powder

la VELOUTY



The advertised line that you are asked for. NOW ON P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES :- Full size pot -21/- doz. Super tube -22/- ,, 14/- ,, Large tube -2/-Medium tube Handbag tube 3/-6d.

Made in four shades 1

WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

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12/- doz. Retail at 18/-20/- doz. Retail at 30/-

If unobtainable from your wholesaler write direct to

ANZORA PERFUMERY
CO., LTD.
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A supply of attractive
Showcards and Cutouts
for Window Display sent
post free.

good as Anzora—and your customers know it! To offer them a substitute is to insult their judgment-and to lose not one sale, but many. Be on the safe side and keep a good stock of Anzora—the finest hair fixative -and British.

THE MASTERS

Cream, for Anzora scalps, will not soil hat linings or pillows. Anzora Viola is for dry scalps and contains a little oil of violets.

JACKEL'S

The Original Hair Cream

Tested and tried through forty years, Jackel's is firmly established in public confidence—de-mand is steady and increasing—sales are rapid.

See that Jackel's is in your stock. 11/6 per dozen, selling at 1/6 per bottle.

,, 2,6 ,, Dr. Blanchard's Solidified Brilliantine 20/- doz., selling at 2/6 per Jar.

JACKEL ET CIE (of Paris), Ltd. High Class Perfume Manufacturers.

73, Robertson Street, GLASGOW,





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The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES-LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING!"

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PROMPTNESS, QUALITY AND PRICE

IN FACT, ALL THAT MAKES FOR

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Women are delighted with this Hair-Tinting Method

Many women learn about Nuctone first of all from their hairdresser. And knowing how easy it is to apply, how sure the results, and, above all, how safe it is, they give themselves further treatments at home. That's where you come in! But you can be the first to introduce Nuctone to your customers too-you know that Nuctone is absolutely safe on the most sensitive scalp, because it is guaranteed free from poisonous ingredients. Tell your customers that Nuctone gives back the natural youthful colour to the hair, and that Nuctone-tinted hair is unaffected by exposure to fresh air or frequent shampooing.

FOR GREY HAIR

4 Grades - Nuctone Eclaire, Eclaire Concentre, Nuctone and Nuctone Concentre.

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ARTWITE banishes yellow tinges from grey or white hair -- 66/- per dozen.

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PROLACTUM	
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CLYNOL BERRIES For obesity.	••	36/-	4/-
SOFT PALERIUM For wrinkles.		45/-	5/
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Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

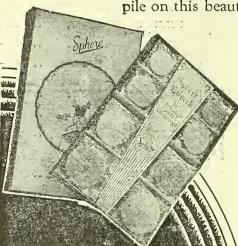
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A new Puff made of Sylkie-down Velour. pile on this beautiful puff is produced in such



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Supplied in assorted colours and sizes. ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY BOX.

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Tooth Paste



IN TUBES 10d. & 1/3

IN POTS 1/6 & 2/-



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Rowland's Macassar Oil is no new preparation; it has been used all over the world for more than 137 years and everywhere it is held in the highest esteem. It is guaranteed to

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A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1

Even though they are SHEFFIELD ENGLAND

The New Watts "Mirror" Blades

These wonderful Blades with

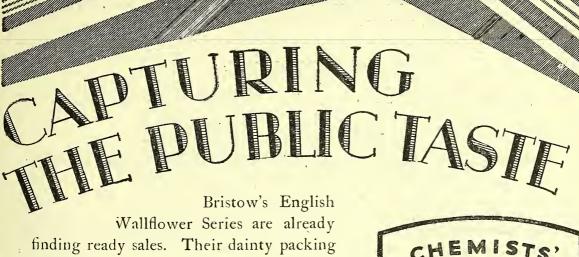
their Rustless Reinforced Edges of Stainless Steel treated by a secret process are worth the extra cost. They are keener and give more and better shaves than any others on the market. The Edges are absolutely rustless in any climate.

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YOU SHOULD DISPLAY
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To meet the popular demand "Eclipse" Blades are now put up in one shilling packets of three blades on attractive Display Cards, in addition to the standard packets of 5's & 10's.



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Made by

JAMES NEILL & CO. (SHEFFIELD) LTD.
Crucible Steel Manufacturers, SHEFFIELD.



The "MURIE-BROWNE" REFILLABLE TOOTH BRUSH

Why use a large brush when the teeth can be cleaned twice as well with a small one?



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THE INCOMPARABLE BLADE THAT SHEWS 120% PROFIT



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Nationally Advertised. OBTAINABLE OF ALL WHOLESALERS.
FREE SAMPLE BLADE AND ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
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The most absorbent Rubber Sponge in the world Delightfully soft . . . Free from grit . . Never gets foul Improved by soap Invaluable in the sick room. Lasting qualities.

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SORBELLE

SORBELLE is the newer Sorbo range of Sponges, having all the Sorbo consistency and softness, but is offered at prices to meet foreign competition. Sorbelle, although offered at low prices, is nevertheless a GENUINE SORBO PRODUCT.



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There is only one hair-brush which is for people of both sexes and all ager PEARSON" Brush. It brushes the scalp more gently brush. It disentary restores the metabodels.

The brushes are made in eight models, retailing from 3/6 to 18/6, all subject to generous discounts giving you a sub-stantial living profit. Can be supplied through your usual wholesaler.

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The "MASON PEARSON" Brush is known and asked for every-



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GOLDEN EGG" SHAMPOOS "SNOWLEEN" CREAM M.O. POWDERS

PHOSPHATE OF SODA. Pure

For Food Purposes

ASK FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES.

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FOR TINTING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses. Trial size 8d, per doz. 6/-1/4 size, per doz. 12/-2/6 size, per doz. 24/-3/9 size, per doz. 36/-

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INSTANTLY SOLUBLE EVEN IN COLD WATER

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Made from choicest fruits, it does not contain Epsom or Glauber Salts. Year
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There are good profits There are good profits for you in the war on flies and other insect pests—if you sell REX—the quickest, cleanest and surest killer on the market, British, Guaranteed to kill and better than all juita. better than all imita-

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Customers with Artificial Dentures Will Readily BUY IT.

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BAUMOL TOILET PREPARATIONS VANISHING CREAM These ideal toilet creams are now supplied in 7½d. and 1/3 tubes as well as in Fancy Opal Jars. Sample tube and prices on application. DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO. EDINBURGH AND LONDON (155 Farringdon Road, E.C.1).



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The high standard of QUALILY invariably maintained by each of these Lemon products is such as to ensure true ECONOMY in use as well as the maximum of effectiveness for its individual purpose. Therefore if it's Lemon ask

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TATCH Sample Size 6^D

HAIR RESTORER

6 Bottles in Case for Counter Display, 4/- PER DOZ.

1/3 size .. 12/6 per doz. 2/9 size .. 26/- per doz. PROMOTES, PRODUCES, BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR

TATCHO Laboratories, 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

PROFIT ON EVERY BOTTLE SOLD

The new eyebrow beautifier, "PERM BROW," has gained the instant approval of smart women everywhere. It is waterproof, does not rub off, is easy to apply, and lends a lasting charm.

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Our consistent consumer advertising has created an increasing demand.
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Good Seller

As a tonic to prevent hair falling, to promote growth, and as a natural colour restorer for grey or faded hair-

MORGAN'S POMADE

has no equal. It has been before the public for 40 years, and testimonials from all over the world prove its wonderful efficacy. Profits are generous, sales are quick, and customers are always satisfied. Morgan's Pomade is as near the ideal selling line as any hair preparation can be.

Retail 1/9 and 3/3 per pot. Wholesale 14/- and 26/- per doz.

On P.A.T.A. List.

MORGAN'S SOLID BRILLIANTINE

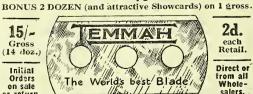
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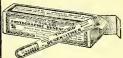
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OUR NEW ADDRESS

As we indicated some time ago, we are setting up a new home after remaining more than sixty years at the familiar Cannon Street address.

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Telephone: Central 6565 (8 lines) Telegrams:
Chemicus, Estrand, London.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928

Notice is given in "The London Gazette" of April 29 that the Home Secretary proposes to make Regulations, after forty days, as to the conveyance by road of vessels containing compressed therein the gases specified in the First Schedule to the Regulations, namely, air, argon, carbon monoxide, coal gas, hydrogen, methane, neon, nitrogen and oxygen. Draft copies of the Regulations may be obtained on application to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.I.

Lancashire Analyst's Report

In his latest annual report the Lancashire county analyst stated that during the year four samples of ammoniated quinine tablets have been received, of which two had been returned as unsatisfactory on account of a very considerable deficiency in ammonia. Ammoniated quinine tablets are composed of quinine and ammonium carbonate with the binding materials necessary. There is no difficulty in preparing the tablets of the correct strength so far as quinine is concerned; but unless the tablets are very carefully prepared and stored in hermetically sealed bottles there is a great risk of deficiency in ammonium carbonate, even though the correct amount has originally been present. It would appear somewhat doubtful whether such tablets compare favourably in efficiency with the tincture of the British Pharmacopæia which they are apparently intended to imitate.

Poisonings

At Fleetwood, on April 24, Mr. J. McCall, a retired pilot, died from drinking a solution of ammonia in mistake for medicine. It is stated that the two liquids were similar in colour. The coroner suggested, at the inquest, that medicines should not be kept in the same room as poisons.

At an inquest at Accrington, on April 24, on the body of Margaret Whiteside, wife of a labourer, evidence showed that she had about sixteen bottles in a cupboard, and that going downstairs in the dark she drank from a bottle containing salt of lemon. The jury found that death was from misadventure. They added a rider deploring the lax way in which poisons were kept in the cupboard. They thought that salt of lemon should come under the heading of dangerous poisons and should be signed for when bought. If any poison were bought it ought to be brought to the notice of other members of the household, and should have a distinctive label on it and the name of the person who sold it. They also thought there should be more publicity as to remedies and antidotes.

Birmingham

Measles, scarlet fever and whooping-cough are prevalent locally.

Changeable weather over the Easter holiday has resulted in many colds.

Mr. T. W. Lowther, chemist and druggist, has been appointed people's warden for Moseley Parish Church.

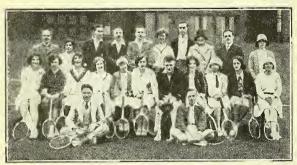
This year marks the centenary of Perry's patent to manufacture steel pens, an industry closely associated with Birmingham.

At Birmingham Police Court, recently, Edgar E. Reeves, Hampton Street, was fined 20s. for selling a bottle of disinfectant not labelled with the name and address of the seller.

Manchester

A meeting organised by Kodak, Ltd., was held at the Midland Hotel on April 25, to hear Mr. Thomas Bell, F.R.P.S., speak on "Present Tendencies in the Photographic Trade." This was attended by over 200 dealers and assistants, including a good number of chemists. Mr. John Cleworth, chemist and druggist, presided.

The official opening of the tennis season in connection with the Tennis Club of the Junior Section of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society took place on April 27. In spite of the cold and dull weather about twenty-five members



Photo]

Clewort

and friends enjoyed a very invigorating afternoon and evening at tennis. The "American tournament," which had been arranged, resulted in a tie between Mr. Steinman and Miss Broughton v. Mr. Maskell and Miss Ferguson, with twenty-eight games served. The contestants will play off a deciding match at a later date.

Miscellaneous

Suspension of Early Closing.—Cheriton (Kent) Urban Council has made an order under the Shops Act suspending closing by chemists at 1 p.m. each Wednesday during June, July, August and September.

IRREGULAR SALE OF POISONOUS SUBSTANCES. — The chief constable of Montgomeryshire has issued a warning for general information with regard to the sale of poisonous substances under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. He states that numerous reports have recently been received that the regulations are being disregarded by many vendors of poisonous substances.

IN THE COURTS.—In Lambeth County Court, London, on April 25, Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Thorncliffe, obtained an order for payment of a debt of £29 6s. 3d., at £10 a month, against Mr. H. Denton, Market Row, Brixton, S.W., described as a chemist.—At Huddersfield, on April 28, Anthony Murray (31), hotel porter, was sentenced to two months' bard labour for breaking a plate-glass window, value £19 17s. 6d., at the shop of Boots, Ltd., King Street.

Visit to works.—A party of forty members of the Bedfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and their friends visited the works of the local gas company on April 24. Mr. J. B. Hansford, manager of the works, conducted them round and described the various processes. The by-products, e.g., sulphate of ammonia, were of special interest. The party were entertained to tea, after which Mr. R. W. Noble, on behalf of the Branch, thanked Mr. Hansford for the opportunity which had been accorded them and the way he had shown them round.

THEFT CHARGES.—At Derby, on April 23, Stuart White was bound over on a charge of stealing five cameras, value fio, the property of Boots, Ltd., by whom he had been employed.—At Bolton Sessions, on April 25, Charles E. Partington (16), pleaded "Guilty" to stealing fii ios. and three cheques whilst in the employ of Mr. S. Haywood, chemist and druggist, and was sent to a Borstal institution for three years.—At Oxford, recently, Thomas Inglis, Eddington, Glasgow, was bound over on a charge of stealing the sum of fits belonging to Boots, Ltd., by whom he had been employed.

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. John F. Grimes, J.P., R.D., member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Iteland, has been returned unopposed to the Tyrone County Council as member for the Pomeroy division.

The Irish Chemists' Golfing Society three-day tournament, which is being held at Lahinch Golf Links, co. Clare, on May 12, 13 and 14, promises to be a nuge success. In addition to the various cups and prizes presented by many well-known firms in the drug trade, Mr. D. J. Nugent (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) has promised to present a gold medal for the best all-round performance during the tournament.

Scottish News

Brevities

The late Mr. James McKenzie, of Singapore, whose death we reported at Kilmarnock in our issue of March 8 (p. 298), is the subject of a lengthy and appreciative notice in the Singapore press.

The second outing of the season of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club was held on April 23 at Liberton, when there was a good attendance of members, who played in excellent weather. Prize-winners for the day were Mr. R. L. Munnoch and Mr. H. D. Robson, tie for 1st; Mr. J. H. Scroggie, 3rd. The next meeting is at Bruntsfield on May 7, when the Pinkerton Gibson trophy will be competed for.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

Science Papers

WE have received the following communication from Messrs. C. E. Corfield and G. R. Boyes, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, general secretaries of the British Pharmaceutical Conference:—

We wish to remind all members that we shall be glad to receive communications from research workers in subjects allied to pharmacy, and that papers from pharmacists and others on subjects of practical pharmaceutical interest would be welcomed.

Authors are requested to let us know as soon as

Authors are requested to let us know as soon as possible the titles of the papers which they intend to submit, and to send us the manuscripts not later than June 1. Papers read at the Conference will be published in the "Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology," and authors will be entitled to a limited number of reprints.

In Preparation for the Conference

A SUCCESSFUL whist drive and dance, organised by Mrs. Eason and Mrs. Brims, assisted by Mesdames Mogg, Jenkins, Hill and Edwards, who are all members of the ladies' committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Cardiff, 1930, was held on April 23 at St. Catherine's Hall, Canton, Cardiff. Local chemists and their friends to the number of 150 spent a most enjoyable evening from 8 to 10 p.m. at whist, after which refreshments were served and the prizes distributed. Among the prize-winners were Miss Phillips, Miss Lelley, Mrs. Hague, Mrs. Shelton, Mr. Gerrish, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Tavener. Mr. Hopkins put up his prize for auction. Dancing then took place until 1 a.m. in a manner which showed that the Serenaders Band was much appreciated. Mr. E. Poole acted as M.C. for the whist, and Mr. S. W. Hague acted in a similar capacity for the dance.

Colonial & Foreign News

GREEK NARCOTIC CONTROL. — Benzoyl morphine, and esters of morphine have been included under the Greek monopoly of narcotic drugs, according to a ministerial decision dated December 30, 1929, and published in the Official Greek Gazette for January.

Badly written prescriptions.—The Department of Public Health of Leningrad has circularised all doctors in the district to the effect that they will be held responsible in all cases of wrongly dispensed prescriptions when the error is due to bad writing or insufficient clarity.

NEW REGULATION IN NORWAY.—Prevalence in cases of poisoning with asthma powders has caused the authorities to decree that, as from September 9, 1929, any such preparation, when sold by retail, must bear a white label marked "Asthma powder; poison; for fumigation, not to be taken internally."

Tunis Export Duty on Olive Oil.—Olive oils, pure or mixed, will be subject in Tunis during 1930 to an export duty of 20 francs per 100 kilos net, and after December 31 to an export duty of 35 francs per 100 kilos net. Previous to January 1, 1930, the export duty on olive oils was 40 francs per 100 kilos net.

SIAMESE PHARMACISTS ORGANISE.—Following the coming into force of the new medical law, pharmacists in Siam, including Europeans, have formed a Pharmaceutical Society, among the objects of which is to improve the status of and to support the medical law in Siam and to organise and investigate materia medica indigenous to Siam.

TRINIDAD PROHIBITS IMPORTATION OF SACCHARIN.—By a proclamation dated March 18, 1930, the Government of Trinidad prohibits the importation of saccharin from June 21, 1930, until further notice, except to members of the Medical Board and licensed chemists and druggists, and such other persons as the Surgeon-General may approve, and then only with his written permission.

Indian Medical Degrees.—A Bombay correspondent draws our attention to the fact that a bad impression has been created in India regarding the regulation passed by the British Medical Council to the effect that Indian University degrees should not be recognised in Great Britain. A boycott of English medicines by local native merchants is feared unless the Medical Council see their way to modify their resolution.

Bolivia Biologicals Control.—Regulations issued by the Bolivian Direccion General de Sanidad Publica on the importation, manufacture and sale of vaccines, serums, and certain medicinal and biological preparations, will become effective on May 15. Serums and vaccines may be bought, sold or supplied for use only under permit, and foreign products must be certified that they are manufactured under control.

MEXICAN IMPORTS OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS.—The Director General of Customs of Mexico has issued instructions to customs administrators to accept imported medicinal products that bear labels in Spanish showing the formula of the composition, the name of the manufacturer, and the location of the factory or laboratory, without the necessity of showing that the products had been registered with the Mexican department of health.

Indian Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, which received the assent of the Governor-General on March 1, 1930, is published in the "Gazette of India," dated March 8. The object of the Act, which was dealt with in the C. & D., March 22 (p. 343), is to centralise and vest in the Governor-General in Council the control over certain operations relating to dangerous drugs and to increase and render uniform throughout British India the penalties for offences relating to such operations.

Bulgaria and imported soaps must bear a statement of the percentage content of actual soap base (fatty acids plus soda). The inscription "pure soap" may be applied only to soaps which contain at least 72 per cent. of actual soap base. All soaps must be cut in sizes of 500, 250, or 150 grams, and the weight in grams must be indicated on the soap itself. The accuracy of the weight indicated is determined by the relation between the weight of the soaps and their content of actual soap base. A variation of 3 per cent. in the actual soap base is allowed for every kind of soap, and a variation of 3 per cent. in the weight is allowed for laundry soap. For imported soaps the regulations become effective on July 17.

Poisonings in Spain.—Two doctors, a pharmacist and two employees are charged with the manslaughter of fourteen children, inmates of the orphan asylum of Granada, due to an error in the dose of a thallium salt given them as part of the treatment for a skin disease. Another pharmacist and his assistant have also been accused as accessories. A mistake was made in the decimal point whereby the children received ten times the proper dose. Bail for the accused has been granted in 75,000 pesetas.—A doctor's sister in Barcelona has lost her life through being given a barium meal for x-rays, made up with sulphide of barium instead of sulphate. It appears the chemist was out of sulphate, sent to a store for it and was supplied with the sulphide, used as a depilatory, and he neglected to test it.

South African Medical Council

Doctors' Consulting Rooms

SHOULD medical practitioners have consulting rooms attached to chemists' shops, or display their name-plates on chemists' premises? This was the most important point raised at the half-yearly meeting of the South African Medical Council, held recently at the University Buildings, Cape Town. Divergent views were expressed on the subject, and the Executive Committee of the Council, having examined the question, found that in some cases it was difficult to alter this practice, though in others it was very desirable. No recommendation was made. The question of the registration of medical and dental students was discussed. The Council, it was explained, recently framed regulations which provided that students must hold the certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or an exemption certificate, and, in addition, must have passed in both mathematics and a third language. According to the regulations of the Joint Matriculation Board, which it is proposed will come into effect in 1931, it will be possible to matriculate with mathematics and a third language as alternatives. It is stated that a fear has been expressed that if the Council's regulation is put into force students may be tempted to proceed overseas for their training. Then the certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board with no special conditions will be accepted. To arrive at a settlement of the question, the Minister of Public Health recently suggested the desirability of holding a conference between medical schools, the Education Department, the Joint Matriculation Board and the Medical Council.

PREPARATION OF VACCINES, ETC.

At the request of the Minister, the Council has for some time been considering the drafting of regulations in connection with the preparation of vaccines, serums and the like. The Council received a deputation from the South African Association of Private Laboratories and heard the views of this body in regard to the regulations, but no decision was arrived at.

Legal Reports

Absence of a Standard.—At Bradford City Police Court, on April 28, judgment was given in the case in which Taylors Drug Co., Ltd., were summoned for selling a mixture of glycerin, honey and lemon juice which was alleged to be deficient in glycerin (C. & D., April 19, p. 476). Mr. H. Glyn-Jones, barrister, who appeared for the defendants, contended that the summons was bad because the analyst had failed to set a fixed standard in his certificate declaring the quantity of glycerin the mixture should contain. No offence had, therefore, been committed, and the Court had no power to fix a standard. The chairman intimated that the Court had decided to dismiss the summons on the grounds set forth by Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Merchandise Marks Act .- At the West London Police Court, on April 24, Mrs. de Carle, 134 Goldhawk Road, W.12, was summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society for selling a medicine to which a false trade description was applied. Mr. H. Glyn Jones, barrister, who prosewas applied. Mr. H. Glyn Jones, barrister, who prosecuted, said the defendant was the proprietress of a drug store, but was not a qualified chemist, and so could not sell poisons. On March 6 an official of the Pharmaceutical Society purchased at the shop a bottle labelled "Paregoric Tincture. N.P." The contents were analysed, but no trace of tincture of opium was discovered. As the label bore an indication that the medicine was non-poisonous there was no suggestion that medicine was non-poisonous there was no suggestion that it was sold under false pretences. The defendant was written to, and replied that she did not know she had done wrong. The Society did not wish to press the charge, said counsel, but they felt it should be known that such breaches of the law rendered offenders liable to heavy penalties. The Magistrate: These proceedings are not under the Dangerous Drugs Act? Counsel: No, sir. It is purely a breach of the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. W. P. Davies, for the defendant, said she had carried on a small retail store since her husband, who was a qualified chemist, died three years ago. This preparation was very seldom asked for, and she had only a small quantity of it. She had acted purely under a misapprehension. The magistrate said that in the circumstances, as the case was not pressed, he felt justified in dismissing the summons on payment of £5 5s. costs.

Dangerous Drugs Acts.—At Norwich Police Court, on April 16, Mrs. Cecilia Hurn and Mr. William Lincoln Hurn, 96 Trinity Street, Norwich, and Mr. Arthur Sidney Hurn, 12 Sandown Road, Leicester, trading as W. H. Hurn & Son, 96 Trinity Street, were summoned for having failed to enter in their dangerous drugs register the obtaining of drugs on September 23, November 22, and October 12 last. Mr. Ronald Keefe defended, and pleaded "Guilty through inadvertency." Mr. J. D. Carle Smith, partner in the firm of Smith & Sons, wholesale chemists, Norwich, gave evidence of supplying drugs containing cocaine, morphine and nepenthe on the dates in question. Detective-Inspector Balls said he examined the register of Smith & relating to the sale of the drugs in question, and found that there was no corresponding entry in the defendants' register. Mr. Keefe said that this was the first case in the district under the Regulations. The Act provided that the widow of a properly qualified chemist should not be prevented from continuing the business that her husband had carried on, so long as the business was conducted by a duly qualified assistant. One would have thought, said Mr. Keefe, that the Act would have gone on to say that the duly qualified assistant should be responsible to see that the law was duly complied with. On the death of Mr. Hurn it had been necessary to get a qualified assistant in a hurry, and the only man who could come immediately turned out to be thoroughly unsound and unreliable. Each of the three offences in question was committed during the time this man was employed in conducting the business. After a retirement by the magistrates, the Lord Mayor said that the case would be dismissed under

the Probation of Offenders Act. The costs (26s.) would have to be paid.

It is understood that an appeal has been lodged against the conviction of Mr. Norman H. Davies, chemist and druggist, Liverpool (C. & D., April 19, p. 476), for not having a dangerous drugs register available at all times for inspection.

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

Ann F. Combs, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists. The subscribers: Ann F. Millin, chemist and druggist, 176 Ledard Road, Langside, and Fanny Stewart, 46 Curzon Street, Ruchill, Glasgow.

- P. J. SHACKLOCK & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500 Objects: To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, opticians, etc. The directors are: Mrs. Anne E. Shacklock, Miss Phyllis A. Shacklock, Miss Winifred A. Shacklock, and E. A. Hulett. R.O.: Market Place, Mansfield.
- P. R. Hill, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist now carried on by P. R. Hill at 90 High Street and 37 Bells Road, Gorleston-on-Sea. The directors are: P. R. Hill, L. C. Hall and F. W. Symonds. R.O.: 90 High Street, Gorleston-on-Sea.

OLDHAM (CHYMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To carry on the business of retail and wholesale chemists, dispensers and vendors of medicines, etc. The permanent directors are: C. Clayton, Halidon, Wisbech, fruitgrower (chairman), and B. A. Oldham, 3 Clarkson Avenue, Wisbech, fruitgrower.

W. Bredt, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: to carry on the business of manufacturing and wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in and agents for the sale of all kinds of drugs, chemicals, electrical appliances and pharmaceutical sundries, etc. The permanent directors are: W. Bredt (chairman) and H. R. Chatterton. R.O.: 38 Great Tower Street, E.C.3.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., have declared the following dividends for the six months ended March 31, 1930; on the £5 preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less tax; on the £1 ordinary shares at the rate of 1s. 3d. per share, free of tax (making 2s. for the year ended March 31, 1930).

The French Coty Perfumery Company, in which it is stated the American Coty Perfumery Company now holds a very substantial interest, has declared net profits for the year 1929 of £384,715. Total reserves amount to £704,000. The dividend will be 60 frs. per share, or, say, 10s. per share, on a capital of 60,000,000 frs.

COMPANIES DISSOLVED.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the register and the companies dissolved:—Aspirators, Ltd.; City Soap Powder Works, Ltd.; Durbin's Drug Stores, Ltd.; Fuller's Earth Mining Corporation, Ltd.; Nutris, Ltd.; Scientific Products, Ltd; Twentieth Century Photographic Co., Ltd.

British Alkaloids, Ltd.—The first report for the period October 23, 1928, to February 28, 1930, shows a net profit of £1,381. A dividend of 4 per cent. is declared on Eight per Cent. preferred; forward, £327. Owing to delay in the delivery of various necessary utensils, equipment of new factory was only completed and in running order towards end of September, since which date sufficient stock has always been available for prompt despatch of increasing orders as received.

MAGADI SODA, LTD.—The net profit for 1929, after providing £14,792 (against £13,733) for obsolescence and £29,128 (against £29,997) for debenture interest, was £15,086 (against £92,532). Dividend on First Six per Cent. preferred £13,145; dividend on Second Six per Cent. preferred £19,682; forward £7,762 (against £24,505 brought in from 1928, when 12½ per cent. was paid on preferred ordinary. The decreased profit is due primarily to trade depression in overseas markets. This primarily to trade depression in overseas markets. This has led to reduced output, with a corresponding increase

DUBARRY ET CIE.—The net profits for 1929 amounted to £53,939 (against £55,521 in 1928), to which is added to £53,939 (against £55,521 in 1928), to which is added £6,760, being premium on issue of shares, less expenses, and also £6,410 brought forward. The sum of £2,953 (against £2,638) is provided for staff bonus, and £10,521 (against £10,601) is set aside for income-tax. The transfer to reserve fund is £12,000 (against £10,000), making the total of that fund £82,000. The final dividend on the ordinary shares is 50 per cent., making 75 per cent. for the year (the same). The "carry forward" is £6,384.

Meeting of Creditors

Statutory first meetings of the creditors and share-holders of Matthews & Wilson, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 78 Old Broad Street, E.C., were held at the offices of the Board of Trade, Carey Street, W.C., on April 30. The company had carried on business at Portland Road, South Norwood, and at Mill Street, Dockhead, but latterly at 6-8 Cole Street, Borough, S.E. Mr. J. Barwick Thompson (Official Receiver) presided. The winding-up order was made on March 21 sided. The winding-up order was made on March 31, and an approximate statement of affairs had been and an approximate statement of affairs had been prepared, showing gross liabilities £5,783, of which £3,322 are expected to rank. The total assets were valued at £4,495, and after deducting £759 for preferential claims, and £1,700 in respect of debenture claims, the net assets were estimated at £2,036. The paid-up capital is £16,000, and there is an estimated total deficiency of £17,285. A receiver who had been appointed by the debenture-holder had stated that the assets should realize about £1,000 more than the figure assets should realise about £1,000 more than the figure shown (£4,495) if he could sell the business as a going concern. The company was registered on July 3, 1907, its objects being to acquire the business of manufacturing chemists carried on at Portland Road, South Norwood, S.E., by Messrs. Arnold & Abel, who were the promoters, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, etc. By an facturing chemists and wholesale druggists, etc. By an agreement dated July 1907 the company acquired from E. R. Arnold and C. F. Abel their partnership business of "Matthews & Wilson," which had been carried on by them for some years, in consideration of a sum of £13,000, to be satisfied by the allotment to the vendors of 9,000 shares to each of them and the issue of debentures for £4,000 to Arnold, secured by a floating charge on all the company's property and assets. Mr. C. F. Slater joined the company in March 1913 when he was appointed a director having purchased Arnold's interest in the comdirector having purchased Arnold's interest in the company, which consisted of shares and debentures. Abel pany, which consisted of shares and debentures. Apel acted as managing director until March 1913, when Slater was appointed. Slater had controlled the business since that date, with the exception of the period from January 1923 until about May 1927, when he was joint managing director with Mr. P. J. Wigginton who resigned at the last mentioned date. From the date of incorporation down to December 31, 1924, the company appears to have carried on business successfully and appears to have carried on business successfully and made profits, with the exception of the year 1915, when a loss of £360 was sustained. Dividends were paid on the ordinary shares at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for a number of years down to December 1920. The company's failure was attributed by the directors to various causes, including the loss approximately of £1,300 sustained as the result of litigation in 1927-1928; burden of repayment of moneys advanced by one White at a time when the company was hampered by lack of capital; restricted credit during the past few years, and general trade depression during the past eighteen months. The liquidation was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Stock Exchange Prices

Stock Exchange	Price	es	
£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31,	Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 29, 1930.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord. Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord. ", Deferred 5s Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1 Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref. Beechams Pills, Deferred 1s. shares Benger's Food, Ord. Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. Boots Pure Drug, Ord Boots Pure Drug, Ord Boots Pure Drug, Ord	8. d. 21 6 18 6 4 1½ 10 0 15 0 3 3 31 3 125 0 23 6	8: d. 21 6 19 3 4 3 8 6 15 6 3 0 31 6 13 9 122 6 23 9	8. d. 21 0 19 3 4 3 8 3 15 6 3 3 33 6 13 9 122 6 23 9
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref. Borax Consold., Dfd. Ord. Bovril, 6% Pref. "Ord. "Defd. British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares British Drug Houses, The, Ord. British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. British Oxygen, Ord. British Oxygen, Ord. British (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref. Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	21 6 13 0 21 3 23 3 37 6 2 4½ 26 3 31 9 35 6 14 9 67 6 21 3	21 9 14 9 21 9 24 0 40 3 2 4½ 24 6 32 3 37 6 15 9 72 6 22 3 25 0	21 9 14 3 21 9 24 0 40 0 2 4 32 0 32 0 37 0 15 6 70 0 22 6 3
Crosfied (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref. Drug Incorporated (no par value) Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s 7½% Pref Eastman KodakCom. (no nom. value) Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	19 9 8 6 20 0 \$176	21 6 \$85½ 8 6 20 0 \$247	21 6 \$84½ 8 9 20 0 \$253
6s. 8d. shares 6% cum. part. Pref. Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. Galloway (P. H.), Ord. 1s	3 6 4 6 13 6 — 20 0	4 3 5 0 10 6 3 6 20 6 21 0 17 6	4 3 4 6 10 6 3 3 20 3 21 6 18 9 7 6 1 1 19 3 50 0
Grout & Co., Ord. Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Pref. Hodders, Ord. 1s. Idris & Co., "A" Ord. Ilford, Ltd., Ord. 6% Pref. Investig Charge 1.7% Pref.	18 9 6 3 1 1½ 18 9 50 0 19 3 23 0	17 6 8 9 1 0 17 6 50 0 21 0 24 0	18 9 7 6 1 1 19 3 50 0 20 0 24 1½
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref. "Ord. "Defd. 10s. Internat. Nickel Com. (no par value) Intern. Sponge Importers % Pref. Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½ % Pref. Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord.	26 0 8 9 \$321 7 0 11 3 65 0	27 0 8 6 \$43 8 6 11 0 73 9	26 6 8 6 \$36 9 6 11 3 72 6
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref	15 0 22 9 23 3 13 3 27 6 17 6	16 3 23 9 23 9 13 6 27 6 17 6	17 0 24 0 24 3 13 9 30 0 17 6
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref. , 8% Prefd, Ord. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref.	£15½ 7 6 16 3 7 0 3 6	£163 7 6 17 3 8 0	£163 7 3 17 9 8 0
Salt Union, Ord	20 0 23 0 37 6 31 6 7 3 24 0	19 9 22 9 38 9 35 0 7 9 24 6	3 3 19 9 22 9 36 3 33 9 8 0 24 6
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref Schweppes, Ltd., Ord	23 6 30 6 32 6 7 3 0 3 107 6	25 0 32 0 36 3 7 0 0 3 117 6 18 9 51 3	25 0 32 6 36 0 7 0 0 3 112 6
", 5% Pref. Spratt's Patent, Ord. Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum Pref. TaylorsCash Chemists(Lon.) 1s. Defd. Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, 7½%	19 3 48 0 20 0 2 6	19 41 2 3	18 9 52 0 19 4½ 2 4½
Cum. Pref. Ord. " 1s. Defd. United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt.	20 6 3 10½	20 9 3 4½	20 9 3 6
Deb. Stk., £100	£95 18 6 90 0 21 0	£97½ 18 3 80 0 21 9	£98 18 3 80 0 21 6
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. White (Timothy), 7½% Prefd. Ord. 1s. Defd. Ord.	11 3 22 0 2 9	12 6 21 3 2 6	13 6 21 9 2 7½
Wright Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	20 0	20 0	20 0

Association Meetings

Glasgow.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club was held on April 24, Mr. J. Abbott (president) in the chair. There was a large attendance. The secretary (Mr. A. Macsween) gave a résumé of the year's work, together with the reports of the various subsections. The treasurer (Miss C. Darling) reported that the finances of the Club were in a satisfactory condition and showed a substantial balance. Mr. A. B. Gilmour (treasurer of the building fund) reported that the fund now stood at approximately £600. In this connection Mr. T. Macmaster, sen., was appointed a trustee of this fund in place of the late Mr. McKinnon. • It was intimated that Jas. Taylor (Trongate), Ltd., were willing to give a cup for competition, and Mr. Allison was asked to form a badminton section to compete for this cup. Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year as fol-Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—Hon. President, Mr. George Mackay; President, Mr. D. G. Mackenzie; Vice-Presidents, Mr. James McGillivray and Mr. David Black; Secretary, Mr. A. Macsween; Treasurer, Miss C. Darling; Librarian, Mr. A. Duncan; Committee, Mr. A. Aitken (golf), Mr. W. J. Moffat (angling), Mr. W. Peebles (bowling), Miss McAlister (ladies' golf), Mrs. McEwan (social section), together with Mrs. Grierson, Messrs. Abbott. Allison. together with Mrs. Grierson, Messrs. Abbott, Allison, Caldwell, Downie, Dickson and Wood Wilson. Mr. A. B. Gilmour was re-elected treasurer of the building fund. Messrs. J. Innes and J. Crombie were appointed auditors. Mr. Abbott, in vacating the chair, thanked members for their loyal support during his two years of office, and bespoke the same consideration for his successor. Mr. Mackenzie, in taking the chair, said he appreciated the honour and hoped to sustain the tradition of the club.-The whist drive held recently on behalf of the building fund of the club added the sum of £32 15s. to the fund.

Manchester.—The annual general meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held on April 3, Mr. W. I. Scholes (president) in the chair. There was a good attendance, which included a number of Salford chemists. The report of the council's work and activity during the year was given by the secretary (Mr. T. Miller). The treasurer (Mr. A. J. Pidd), in the thirty-third annual report and balance sheet, was able to show a substantial balance in hand of £149. The two reports were both praised and unanimously adopted. A proposal was submitted that the subscription for the ensuing year be 10s. 6d., with a rebate of 3s. if paid on or before December 1, 1930. This was carried, an amendment that it be "not subject to rebate" being lost. All the present members of the council were re-elected (there being no fresh nominations), together with Mr. A. C. Vallance (auditor) and Mr. W. Wyatt (librarian). The officers of the Association were thanked for their services during the past year. Mr. E. H. Simmons (member of the Society's Council) gave a résumé of the report of the Departmental Committee, and pointed out the possible effects. He received a cordial vote of thanks for his address.

Public Pharmacists—The annual general meeting of the Guild of Public Pharmacists was held on April 23, Mr. R. W. Lindsey (president) in the chair. Reports of the treasurer, registrar and secretary were made and adopted, and the news that there had been a very large increase in membership of the Guild was received with applause. Thanks to the Pharmaceutical Society for the use of their premises were carried, and a vote of £5 5s. to the Society's Benevolent Fund was adopted. The presidential address was on the subject of Hospital Pharmacy; the Old Era and the New. Mr. Lindsey outlined the origins and development of the poor-law system, especially in relation to the present and future status of dispensers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Registrar, Mr. J. B. Elgar; Secretary, Mr. J. G. Hobart; Auditors, Miss Bedell and Mr. Gibbons; Scrutineers, Miss Jacob and Mr. S. M. Evans; Council, Miss Gilliatt, Messrs. Andrews, Bullen, Cairns, Evans, Gibson, Jenkin, Lindsey, Peck, Searle, Sykes and Williamson.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Exeter.—The annual meeting of the South-Western Joint Pricing Committee was held at Exeter on April 3, Mr. P. F. Rowsell in the chair. It was mentioned in the annual report that the cost of pricing for 1929 had been 20.9d. per 1,000 prescriptions, compared with 21.10d. the previous year. The superintendent reported that the number of scripts priced during the year in respect of chemists' dispensing was 2,859,830, representing 3,673,742 prescriptions. In addition there were 10,560 prescriptions forwarded for pricing, making a total of 3,684,302 prescriptions, an increase compared with 1928 of 266,145. The average cost per prescription for the year was 8.584d., the lowest since 1919, when the figure was 8.36d. The amounts certified for payment to chemists in respect of prescriptions during the year totalled £131,400 18s. 11d., while non-chemists were paid £864 3s. The frequency of prescribing in 1929 showed an increase compared with 1928, the respective figures being 4.241 and 4.061. The cost per insured person also showed an increase—36.407d., as against 35.273d. In the course of an address on the work of the Committee. Mr. Rowsell said that the insured per total of 3,684,302 prescriptions, an increase compared the Committee, Mr. Rowsell said that the insured person was protected all the way because the ordering of medicine rested finally with the medical men. It was unfortunate that when paragraphs appeared in certain sections of the Press of proceedings in cases of stupidity in making up prescriptions, the whole of the facts were not disclosed. What the Committee had been aiming at for several years had been brought nearer accomplishment—a ruling as to what a doctor might or might not prescribe. Mr. Rowsell was re-elected chairman.

London.—A meeting of the London Pharmaceutical Committee took place on March 18, Mr. A. H. Jenkin in the chair. The Committee were furnished with copies of the first and second reports of the Advisory Committee on the definition of drugs. The position relating to disallowed preparations in the London area will remain the same unless and until the Insurance Committee notify chemists to the contrary. The letter from the Retail Pharmacists', Union contained particulars regarding the National Formulary, the state of the drug fund for 1929 (full payment of chemists' accounts), and the amount of discounting for the first six months of 1930 (5 per cent. off the dispensing fees). The reports by the secretary contained inter alia:—Particulars of certain irregularities in the dispensing service and complaints regarding shortage in supply, advertising contrary to the regulations and alleged breaches of contract. Information that arrangements had been completed for the continuance of the special dispensing service in the S.-E. area up to the end of June. Comparative figures for the years 1928 and 1929 as follows:—

| 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 | 1929 |

Other particulars as follows:—Insulin cost, £5,392 16s. 11d.; hypodermic syringes, £44 8s. 6d.; hypodermic needles, £65 5s. 7d.; Fehling's solution, £10 os. 1d.; and vaccines, £654 5s. 2d. The secretary's reports were adopted. The Chemists' Service Subcommittee reported particulars of a meeting at which five cases were considered under the testing scheme. Three chemists were cautioned and two chemists were censured; in two complaints both chemists were censured. The report was adopted.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Evening Meeting

AT a recent meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, a lecture on "The Theory and Structure of Emulsions" was delivered by Mr. Thomas J. Smith, M.P.S.I., Professor of Pharmacy. Mr. F. J. FITZPATRICK, who presided, introduced Mr. Smith, and referred to his distinguished career as a young Irish pharmacist.

The Theory and Structure of Emulsions

[ABSTRACT]

Mr. Smith, after defining an emulsion, dealt with a simple mixture of two immiscible liquids, such as a vegetable oil and water, in order to understand the structure of a permanent emulsion. The two phases appear quite distinct, with the oil as the upper phase, but, in addition, a third phase is formed at the interface between the two main phases. This interfacial phase consists of a layer of one liquid. According to Langmuir's "orientation" theory, the molecules are orientated, so that the active end of the molecule is embedded in the water layer, while the upper end of the molecule, terminating in a CH₃ group, is embedded in the oil layer. The COOH group of fatty acids is attracted by water and is termed a "polar" group, while the upper end of the hydrocarbon chain forms a "non-polar" group which is repelled by water but generally attracted by oils. The H of the COOH group may be replaced by a metal or a radicle. The surface tensions of the two bulk phases themselves are not necessarily those of the pure liquids, as inter-solution has a marked effect. Surface energy is defined as the product of surface tension and surface area.

Antonow's rule, which governs the interfacial tension, states that it is equal to the difference between the surface tensions of the two bulk phases. The results calculated agree with the experimental results when the liquids are mutually saturated. When the interfacial tension is high the interdispersion of one phase throughout the other is very difficult. As a rule, especially with a closely related series of compounds, the interfacial tension increases as the solubility in the second liquid diminishes. To form a permanent emulsion, it is therefore necessary to introduce some substance which will lower the interfacial tension. The emulsifying agents used are almost invariably colloidal substances. They are absorbed at the interface and, owing to the large surface area introduced, the interfacial tension is reduced sufficiently to allow emulsification to take place readily. Their further action in preventing the coalescence of the oil globules formed is due to two reasons:—(1) They give a certain amount of mechanical rigidity to the interfacial film. They may actually rigidity to the interfacial film. They may actually undergo coagulation to form a solid membrane at the liquid interface. Such membrane formations have been noted in certain cases. (2) The repellent action of the colloidal layer on the layers of approaching globules. In the case of soaps, the experimental results agree with the conclusion that they exert their emulsifying powers on oil-water mixtures by going to the interface which they coat with a layer of soap one molecule deep.

Naturally Occurring Emulsions

Milk is the most perfect naturally occurring emulsion. If the external phase is not viscous enough, the emulsion "creams" as occurs in milk. The globules still remain apart from each other but become concentrated at the surface of the water. On shaking they are again dispersed through the water. If the emulsification was been effected with a poor emulsifying agent the globules, in addition, coalesce and the oil separates as a distinct layer. Latex of certain plants consists of an emulsion of rubber or oil in water, the emulsifying agent present being a protein substance. From the latex of certain

tropical trees and vines the rubber of commerce is obtained. On standing, little globules of rubber rise to the top, leaving a watery fluid beneath, just as cream rises on milk. The sun evaporates the water and coagulates the rubber, but it also tends to rot the rubber, so that alternative methods are used to hasten coagulation. Egg yolk contains an excess of protein matter, which can be used to emulsify added oil.

Emulsifying Machines

These machines include simple whisks, revolving cylinders and homogensiers. In the last-named the crude emulsion is pumped under a pressure of 100-120 lb. per square inch through very fine orifices against a tevolving disc compressed by a spring against the plate containing the orifices. In the colloid mill, which is most efficient, the substance is subjected to the action of beaters set round a shaft that revolves with exceptionally high velocity. The beaters have a peripheral speed of 3,000 revolutions or more per minute and pass between stationary anvils, there being appreciable clearance between the anvils and the beaters. The substance undergoing treatment may be subjected to 168,000 impacts per minute. Emulsions are used for many purposes, as they facilitate the use of substances which are ordinarily immiscible with water. Soaps are capable of emulsifying a great number of solids and liquids with water. Hence are used as cleansing agents.

Digestion of Fats

Alkali in intestinal juice emulsifies fat and facilitates the action of the fat-splitting enzymes. To facilitate digestion, oils and fats are administered already emulsified, e.g.—cod-liver oil. If a spreading oil be dissolved in a volatile solvent such as benzine and a definite quantity be placed upon clean water in a dish provided with a movable barrier on the surface so that the area covered by the oil can be contracted or expanded at will, a ready means of varying the surface concentration of the oil thus uniformly spread is provided. Experiments have shown that such an oil film exerted the same tension down to a thickness of 50 Angstrom units. Around 16 Å the tension was increasing rapidly and about 10 Å it did not differ perceptibly from that of pure water. This distance was of the same order as the diameter of a molecule, and Lord Rayleigh suggested that the thinnest oil films consisted of only a single layer of molecules. Devaux from similar experiments concluded that this film was in fact only one molecule thick. The emulsifying efficiency of the sodium salts of the paraffin series of fatty acids have been studied by Dorman and Potts, using a pure hydrocarbon oil and water. Only the higher members of the series from sodium laurate (C₁₁H₂₂COONa) onwards acted as emulsifying agents. They connected this fact with the colloidal nature of the solutions of the higher soap. The colloidal particles of the emulsifying agent have each a small electric charge.

Vote of Thanks

Mr. Henry Conyngham, M.P.S.I., in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith, paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. Fitzpatrick for the Pharmaceutical Society, remarking that he had done a great deal to raise its status. Mr. W. Murphy, M.P.S.I., seconded the vote of thanks, which was passed.

This week's problem.—"The permission granted recently for the manufacture of cocaine in England proves that the Government realises the necessity of supplying the British Empire's demand for opium derivates from their own sources."—Dr. Alice Ring, in "Time and Tide."

Council Candidates

WE published in our issues of April 12, 19, and 26 (pp. 450, 481, and 508-9), the personally contributed views of the sixteen candidates who are standing at the forthcoming Council election of the Pharmaceutical Society. We subjoin a fourth instalment of these pronouncements.

Mr. Thomas Hardy,

after having passed the Preliminary examination, commenced his career in pharmacy in 1891, when he was apprenticed for five years at



MR. T. HARDY

apprenticed for five years at Maryport. After experience as an assistant with Mr. H. Bartlett, Banbury, and Mr. Spark, Maryport, he passed the Qualifying examination in 1898, and then purchased the business of Mr. R. W. Watson, Maryport, which he subsequently sold, joining his brother at 60 High Street. Mr. Hardy has been a member of the Urban District Council for eighteen years; of this body he has twice been chairman, and has held the chairmanship of many committees. He was appointed a

local magistrate in 1916, and a justice of the peace for the county of Cumberland in 1921. He was a member of the Cumberland County Council, and chairman of the County Education (Finance) Committee. A past-chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, he has been a member of the Executive since its inception. He is chairman of the Chemists' Sickness and Provident Society, and was a parliamentary candidate at the last general election.

dent Society, and was a parliamentary candidate at the last general election. Mr. Hardy writes:—

Three years ago, when appealing for support, I stated that while it is most desirable that the educational standard of pharmacy should be maintained, it is, in my opinion, necessary to take active steps to educate the general public and Government departments to the important part pharmacy plays and is destined to play in the life and health of the community, and I am in favour of a continued educational propaganda being adopted, so that a public demand will be made for the full recognition of the province of pharmacy, so that in public institutions all dispensing shall be performed by or under the supervision of a certificated qualified pharmacist, and so that in the Army, Navy, and other Government departments the standard shall be that of a commissioned officer, who shall rank for pension on that standard. These opinions are held as strongly as ever.

Any justification for the necessity of such activities is evidenced by the recent actions of Government departments:—(a) The neglect of the Minister of Health to provide for the inclusion of a pharmacist as a chief poor law officer cannot be justified by the reply of the Parliamentary Secretary that if a local authority appoints a pharmacist as a "chief officer" it is not the desire or intention of the Minister to interfere. There ought to be a mandatory clause compelling all local authorities to appoint and include a pharmacist as chief officer. (b) The privilege of the known, admitted and approved remedies, which has been ours, is threatened by the Board of Customs and Excise, and at the moment it appears as though a fight on this matter will have to be undertaken. (c) The report of the Departmental Committee on the administration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts (other than Dangerous Drugs Acts) has just been published, accompanied by a draft Bill, Part I of which deals with the Pharmaceutical Society and its proposed powers, Part II dealing with the formation of an advisory Poisons Board under the Home Secretary. It is significant that the recommendations of the Committee in many cases do

not coincide with the provisions in the draft Bill—e.g., the recommendation that reasonable facilities should be provided for the purchase of disinfectants, etc., by the public has been translated in the Bill under what can be termed "a licence orgy," and strikes at (and to a great extent wipes out) what we have always held, that the safeguard to the public is the education of the vender. This is one example only; there are others which demand that pharmacy in its may phases will be compelled to amend or oppose; and I am in favour of consulting and conferring with the representatives of the various sections, viz., the retail, wholesale and public pharmacists, so that the Council in its actions will be strengthened and supported by the knowledge that it is speaking for pharmacy.

From the experience gained during the last six years as a member of the Council, and of the Education and Organisation Committees, I am convinced that the best method to combat these is to have in the House of Commons representatives who have a full knowledge of the practice of pharmacy; and so that "publicity" might be given to the members in the country I have regularly attended all the meetings of the Council and committees, and have not spared myself in visiting various centres and addressing meetings so that all the information I possessed should be given to those interested. If these services are and have been acceptable to the electors I will be pleased to continue this work, and for this reason ask for the support and votes of all pharmacists.

Mr. Percy Barrs

received his early education at Hulme Grammar School, Manchester. He served his apprenticeship to Mr.

W. A. Senior, Scarborough, and afterwards had a varied experience in Nottingham, Aldershot and London. He qualified in 1911, and in that year acquired the dispensing business of Mr. D. L. Evans, at 106 Church Street, Kensington, W.8, where he has carried on business ever since. Mr. Barrs is a member of the Kensington Borough Council, serving on the finance, public health, libraries, and valuation committees. He is chairman of the Kensington Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Kensington Rotary



MR. P. BARRS

the Kensington Rotary Club, president of the Institute of Chemists-Opticians, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and a prominent free-mason. His hobbies are fishing and conjuring. Mr. Barrs states his policy in the following terms:—

mason. His hobbies are fishing and conjuring. Mr. Barrs states his policy in the following terms:—

(1) Every right and interest with which chemists are concerned should be brought within the jurisdiction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

(2) The Pharmaceutical Council should be truly representative, and this can only be done by allowing every chemist to vote at the annual election.

(3) The right to sell poisonous drugs and chemicals should be confined strictly to the chemist, who has earned that right by long training and examination.

(4) The Pharmaceutical Council should stand for and insist on a higher remuneration for National Health Insurance dispensing.

(5) The retail chemist is the man best fitted to represent the profession on the Council, as he comes into direct contact with the prescriber and the consumer.

Mr. James F. McNeal

was educated at Longton Grammar School and Queensbury. He was apprenticed to Mr. W. H. Kemp, J.P.,



MR. J. F. MCNEAL

Stoke-on-Trent, twenty-five years ago. He gained further ex-Mr. perience with Holmes, of Margate, Mr. Hooper, of Bromley, Mr. F. P. Ordish, of Balham, Mr. Atkins, of Bayswater, and Jolley & Co., Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.I, before commencing in business for himself. Mr. McNeal qualified in 1921, his studies being interrupted by the war, during which he served nearly four years. His pharmaceutical work includes the following:-Chairman of the Harrow Branch of the Society,

secretary, Harrow Branch of the Society. In public life Mr. McNeal is a retired member of the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council, a past-treasurer of the Northwood Branch of the British Legion (of which he is a founder), a late branch secretary of the Greater London Fund for the Blind. He sends us the following

statement:-It is possible that the new Council may have to deal with the most difficult period in pharmacy, and, to meet the coming struggle, which will decide what part pharmacy will play in public life during this generation, you are being asked to elect seven councillors. At the last two annual elections you have placed me at the head of the unsuccessful candidates, and, in view of this continued support and confidence, I am now asking you to give me a trial. My work has always been for the betterment of the conditions under which chemists practise, more particularly those engaged in pharmacies. The policy of restriction of the practice of pharmacy to those qualified by law, which I have advocated during the last four years, has received considerable impetus as a result of the minority report of Mr. Gamble, who has earned the gratitude of all

chemists for his courage.

It appears in the report that considerable influence has been exerted against the claims of pharmacy. The proposed Act imposes onerous restrictions, inspectors with wide powers, a Disciplinary Board, a Poisons Board, an annual registration fee of f_3 , an annual subscription in addition of f_2 from every registered chemist and druggist. In return no protection has been obtained for the pharmacist. In fact, wider scope has been given to unqualified persons to the extent of legally recognising those who obtain a licence as authorized. ised sellers of poisons under certain conditions. If any intention exists to protect pharmacy, the present opportunity is ideal. The Poisons Board, composed of five pharmacists out of a possible eighteen members, will have power to make alterations when necessary in the Schedule of Poisons without recourse of an Act of Parliament. The treatment meted out to our confrères in public institutions is an example of what to expect from departmental control. If ever chemists are persuaded to give up their liberty without some protection in return, then their businesses will be seriously jeopardised in the future. Your support is

asked for the following reasons:—

(I) I pledge myself to fully support the principles

(1) I pledge myself to fully support the principles contained in the minority report of Mr. Gamble.
(2) To ensure that any clause dealing with the storage and dispensing of poisons shall apply to every place where dispensing is carried out.
(3) An annual subscription of £1 is, for all qualified assistants and managers.

assistants and managers.

(4) The strongest opposition to the Bill in its present

(5) A vigorous campaign on behalf of all chemists holding official positions, to ensure a proper status for

(6) A more comprehensive report of the activities of

the Council and its branches in the Journal.

(7) To retain the title "chemist" intact, and object to the designation "authorised seller of poisons."

(8) The dispensing of all medicines to be carried out

by or under the supervision of a chemist.

I am soliciting one of your seven votes to enable me to work for equitable treatment in all matters affecting pharmacy.

Mr. Walter Deacon

was born and educated at Swindon, in which town he served his apprenticeship to Mr. Silas Daniel, Ph.C.

From there he went as an assistant to Mr. T. J. Barton, Bridgwater. After qualifying he became the proprietor of that business, and has since opened branches at Burnham-on-Sea, Glastonbury, Minehead, etc. He is keeply interested in the scientific side of pharmacy as well as the commercial, and is also an expert in radiography, being a member of the Röntgen Society. Mr.Deacon is a valued lecturer for the Pharmaceutical Society, and has given unstintingly of his time to its members, having lectured during the past winter to



MR. W. DEACON

branches in all parts of the country. He has also broadcast on a number of occasions. He is keenly interested in the organisations connected with pharmacy, being chairman of the Somerset Branch of the Society, chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the County of Somerset, and representative of the Somerset County Council on the Insurance Committee. life has claimed Mr. Deacon's attention for some years past; he has been Mayor of Bridgwater three times and is a magistrate for the borough, also for the County of Somerset. He is an alderman of the borough, a member of several local committees, governor of two secondary schools, and has recently been made one of the administrative governors of Queen's College, Taunton.

Mr. Deacon was secretary of the local traders' association of the secretary of the tion for fifteen years, and afterwards its president. He is an experienced public speaker, and as chairman of a Parliamentary Committee who were trusted with piloting a Bill through Parliament has had experience that will be useful should he be successful in becoming a member of the Council. Mr. Deacon writes that his reasons for seeking election are in substance as

He is actually engaged in retail pharmacy and in daily contact with its problems. He is optimistic about its future if the proposed Pharmacy and Poisons Bill is energetically attacked and necessary safeguards for the pharmacist inserted. Mr. Deacon stands for:—

(1) Adequate public recognition of the status of the pharmacist.

(2) Better terms for National Health dispensing.

(3) Efficient handling of the apprentice and the education problems.

(4) The maintenance of the Pharmaceutical Society's present powers.

(5) The restriction of the sale of poisons and poisonous

preparations to qualified chemists alone.

(6) Energetic efforts to safeguard the pharmacist in every way in connection with the proposed Pharmacy and Poisons Bill.

"(7) The strenuous defence of existing privileges for known, admitted and approved "remedies.

(8) Protection of our title—"chemist."

Personalities

Mr. Arthur Mortimer, barrister-at-law, has changed his address from 1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.4, to 45 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Mr. J. C. Higson, chemist and druggist, Burnley, pluckily rescued the occupier of a house where fire had broken out on April 21. He saw smoke coming from a house in Arkwright Street, and eventually succeeded in carrying the semi-conscious occupier from the premises.

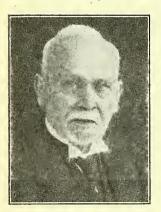
At the recent examinations of the Royal College of Music for Associateship, Miss Blanche Douthwaite, daughter of Mr. H. F. Douthwaite, Ph.C., Oxted (late of Felixstowe), passed in the section for public singing. Miss Douthwaite now holds the double qualification L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.

Three members of the head office staff of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.I, having recently completed twenty-one years' service, presentations have been made as follows:—Miss Monica Frazer, a blue morocco fitted dressing case; Mr. Ernest Corne Phillips, a three-valve wireless set; Mr. Albert Richard Sims, a Jacobean oak drawleaf table, with an appropriate inscription in each case.

Ar Bude, recently, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, managing director of the Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd., London, S.W., presented Miss Betty Currie, on behalf of the company, with a cheque for £100. Miss Currie won the first prize for forecasting which of three of the Monsol products would command the biggest sale from October 1929 to March 1930, her estimate being within 0.02 per cent. of the actual sales figure. The result of the competition is announced on another page of this issue.

ALDERMAN T. CLARKSON, J.P., chemist and druggist, West Hartlepool, was on April 28 elected an

honorary freeman of the borough. Alderman Clarkson was born in Darlington in 1846, educated and was at Haughton-le-Skerne, Bedale, and Grammar School. leaving school he was apprenticed to Mr. W. G. Jackson, Hartlepool, and after qualifying in 1870 he enlarged his experience in Edinburgh and Wakefield, following which he commenced business on his own account in West Hartlepool. His business was carried on from 1873 until his retirement in 1920. As a young man he took a keen interest



MR. T. CLARKSON, J.P.

in public affairs, and in 1883 he was returned at the head of the poll at the election of the Town Improvement Commissioners, the governing body of the town before its incorporation as a borough. At that time Alderman Clarkson was also a member of the Port Sanitary Authority, of which authority he was elected chairman some three years later. He is at the present day one of the Council's representatives on that body. In 1887 Alderman Clarkson was one of the candidates returned at the first election of councillors, and except for a period of about two years, he has been a member of the Council ever since. He was elected Mayor of the Borough in 1895, and a justice of the peace in 1897. He has been a member of the health committee since 1884, and chairman since 1901, and holds a similar office on the mental deficiency committee. Alderman Clarkson's business is now carried on by one of his former apprentices, Mr. J. H. P. Potts, chenist and druggist.



The drug index for the month of April is 130.2 against 131.8 for March. The fall is almost entirely due to the drop in bismuth prices. The index for surgical dressings also shows a fall, being 172.8 against 178.6 for March. This is a new record for surgical dressings; the prices now show a tendency to come more to the average general level of the cost of living. Drugs show a relative lower rate on monetary values than the prices prewar. The changes in retail selling prices for May are few, the wholesale quotations being too slight in extent.

Cost			Selling Price			
			16 oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
13	oz.	Bismuthi subgallas			1 11	0 4
72	lb.	Coccus (silver grain)	9 0	2 7	0 9	0 2
84	lb.	Cocci pulvis	10 6	3 0	0 10	0 2
18	oz.	Ext. valerianæ pulvis			2 8	0 5
10	oz.	Ol. limonis			1 6	0 3
9	oz.	Ol. limonis (Messina)	_	_	1 4	0 3
120	lb.	Ol, menthæ Jap (dementh)	-	4 3	1 2	0 2
19	oz.	Vanillæ fabæ		_	2 6	0 5
114	lb.	Zingiberis rhizoma Afric.	1 9	0 7	0 21	_
18	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv.	2 3	0 8	$0 \ 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	_
15	lb.	Zingib. rhiz. Afric. pulv.				
		crs	1 10	0 7	0 2	_

Business Changes

Mr. W. Arthur Galliver, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 150 Stafford Road, Wallington.

OWING to expiration of lease, Shillcock & Son, chemists, 122 High Street, Bromley, Kent, are closing down the business.

D. Harris & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, 37 Brewer Street, W.1, have removed to Imperial House, 84 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Mr. John T. Roach, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at 23 Fife Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

ESHER PHARMACY, LTD., have opened a business in High Street, Esher.

TIMOTHY WHITES (1928), LTD., chemists, are shortly opening a new branch in High Street, Ashford, Kent.

MR. FREDERICK H. HEATH, chemist and druggist, Kidsgrove, is removing from 30 Market Street to 26 Market Street.

Definitions.—Sir Humphry Rolleston considers that idiosyncrasy is a semi-popular rather than a scientific term, but briefly defines it as an unusual physiological equation. It is a special instance of allergy, a term introduced by von Pirquet to describe all forms of altered reactivity of the organism. It therefore includes hypersensitiveness on the positive side and immunity on the negative side, but is now commonly confined to the former condition. Very often allergy is restricted to an inborn sensitiveness, while the term 'anaphylaxis' is applied to an acquired sensitiveness."—From an address by Dr. W. Langdon Brown, in "The British Medical Journal," March 22.

Trade Notes

W. J. MYATT & Co., LTD., Birmingnam, announce that they are advertising their Daymark safety razor blades on the front page of the "Daily Mail," May 9.

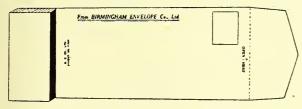
INQUIRIES and orders for Glazo manicure preparations should be addressed to the distributors, The Harry A. Penney Co., Ltd., 173-185 Great Portland Street, London, W.C.1.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., LTD., manufacturing chemists, East Ham, London, E.6, announce that Mr. W. H. Cox has been appointed as their representative in the London area.

Monsanto sodium salicylate.—The Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., inform us that sodium salicylate is now being manufactured at their works at Ruabon, North Wales, and completes the range of the more important salicylates.

VINOLIA, LTD., Bebington, Cheshire, have sent us a copy of their new illustrated price list, together with a leaflet detailing a number of special offers. Chemists not receiving these publications in the next few days are requested to communicate with the company.

WE have previously called attention to the fact that Birmingham Envelope Co., Ltd., Birenco Works, 41-3 Fleet Street, Birmingham, are interested in devising special envelopes to meet the individual requirements of



C. & D. subscribers. The accompanying illustration shows one intended primarily for sending samples through the post. The sample, e.g., a tube of tooth paste, is sealed in the special compartment while the covering letter goes in the envelope portion in the usual

R. & J. Hill, Ltd., tobacco manufacturers, 175 High Street, Shoreditch, London, E.I, are inaugurating a Happy Snaps competition, a feature of which is that prizes are awarded to the photographic dealers who develop and print the winning pictures. Further details are given in the advertisement pages.

SWIMMING GLOVES.—The Ducksfoot Swimming Glove Co., Ltd., 30 Manchester Street, London, W.I, have placed on the market webbed gloves which are designed to give ease in swimming owing to the extra buoyancy obtained with their aid. The gloves are made in lisle and artificial silk, and a variety of sizes for men, women and children.

A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, London, E.C.4, inform us that Mr. A. W. Green, who formerly represented them in North-East London, has been appointed to the Lancashire territory in succession to Mr. W. S. Clough, resigned.—Chemists will be interested to note that the company is broadcasting a concert from Radio Paris court Sunday expression. concert from Radio Paris every Sunday evening, and during the proceedings there are brief references to "Bourjois" and the new perfume "Soir de Paris."

MR. WILLIAM C. Cox, 7 Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, who is the agent in this country for the products of Vienna Gelatine Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Vienna, has submitted for our inspection a number of the company's dry bottle caps and containers. These articles are available in a variety of styles, transparent, opaque, coloured, printed or plain. The colourings are very attractive, and the containers eminently suitable for packing a large number of preparations sold in the drug trade.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," April 2, 1930.)

"TAIL-WAGGER"; for veterinary chemicals and dog soap
(2). By Spratt's Patent, Ltd., 4 & 25 Fenchurch Street,
London, E.C.3. 509,513. (Associated.)

Arrow piercing "A 1," "LYSOL SOAP" with label design incorporating facsimile signature of "Isdale & McCallum"; for disinfectant soap (2). By Isdale & McCallum, Ltd., Rowan Street, Paisley. 509,951.

"Pyrethol"; for an agricultural chemical (2). By Solignum, Ltd., 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, Solignum, Ltd., W.C.2. 510,930.

Design representing wand of the god Mercury; for soap (2) and (3). By William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. 510,223/224. (Associated.)

"BEECHAM'S PILLS" with design for box; for pills (3). By Beecham's Pills, Ltd., Veno Buildings, Chester Road, Manchester. 508,724. (Associated.)

"En-Zet"; for headache powders (3). By J. P. Mitchell, 1,577 Great Western Road, Glasgow. 508,685.

Initials "A. M." in square design; for cough preparations, etc. (3). By A. Mills, 35 Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

"LARCOAIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd., 51 Bowes Road, London, N.13. 508,990. (Associated.)

"VISULO"; for eye lotion (3). By C. B. Purdie, 84 Kings way, London, W.C.2. 509,176.
"Deposin"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 37 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 510,973.

"Prominal"; "Rephrin"; for medicinal chemicals (3).
By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31 to 34 Basinghall Street,
London, E.C.2. 510,993/994.

"HERMETITE"; for glass containers (15). By F. R. Lang, Charlton Place, Islington, London, N.1. 510,486.

"NURRIMALT"; for malted bread (42). By Bilsland Bros., Ltd., 75 Hydepark Street, Glasgow, C.3. 510,046.

Head and shoulders of girl surrounded by steam; for bath salts (43). By Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Dansom Lane, Hull. 506.181.

"FLORAVERA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By N. V. Shah, 303 Juma Musjid, Bombay, India. 507,983. (Associated.)

"SASORABIA"; "NEFRETI THE BEAUTIFUL" in circular design incorporating head of Egyptian woman"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Myri Perfume Co., Ltd., Park Place, Finsbury, London, E.C.2. 510,210/211.

"CHEVOZA"; for hair preparations (48). By G. W. Melland, Min-y-Don Road, Old Colwyn, Denbighshire. 510,286.

"DISMAL DESMOND"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Dean's Rag Book Co., Ltd., 2 to 14 Newington Butts, London, S.E.1. 510,388. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," April 9, 1930.)

CAMEO''; for photographic films (1). By Marks & Spencer, Ltd., 35-7 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1. 509,303.

"BURMOL"; for all goods (1). By I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G., Mainzer-Landstrasse 28, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany. 509,651.

"AMRUTOL"; for medicinal preparations (3). By An Bros., 146 Rampart Row, Karachi, India. 510,011.

"Anotal Brand"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By H. R. Napp. Ltd., 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 510,239.

"GREOGARLYL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Solidol Chemical, Ltd., Ashmead Works, Disney Street, London, S.E.1. 511,209.

"LEVIATHAN BRAND, W. H. H. & Co., LTD.," with picture of crocodile in an oblong shape; for essential oils and essences (4). By W. H. Hobbs & Co., Ltd., 1, 2 & 3 Trinity Place, London, E.C.3. 507,881.

"Zett"; for fats for use in the manufacture of soap and face creams (4). By A. J. Wuertz-Field, Dominion House, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.1. 509,924.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

GLOVER.—At the Nether Edge Nursing Home, Sheffield, on April 15, the wife of P. S. Glover, chemist and druggist, 18 Bridgehouses, of a daughter.

Marriages

ALEXANDER—STORIE.—At St. Kilda, Great King Street, Edinburgh, on April 23, James Brown Alexander, chemist and druggist, to Catherine Storie.

St. Edward's Catholic ANDERTON—GOUGH.—At Church, Lees, Oldham, on April 23, John Fraser Anderton, chemist and druggist, Chadderton, to Agnes Gough.

AVERY—RADFORD.—At St. Catherine's Church, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicester, on April 16, Cuthbert Johnson Avery, chemist and druggist, Loughborough Road, Leicester, to E. A. Radford.

Dawson—Beckwith.—At St. Anne's Church, Brighton, on April 24, by Canon Dawson, headmaster of Brighton College, assisted by the Rev. T. J. James, Vicar of St. Anne's, and the Rev. T. H. Flynn, W. Aubrey Dawson, B.A. (Cantab.), eldest son of Canon Dawson, to Doris, elder daughter of Mr. Ernest Beckwith, M.P.S., 43 Dyke Road, Brighton, and "Grey Timbers," Shirley Drive, Hove.

Dean—Mulligan.—At St. Paul's Church, Goodmayes, on April 21, Charles A. Dean, chemist and druggist, to Millicent Mulligan.

GALLIVER—GODDARD.—At St. Alban's Church, Streatham, London, S.W., on April 21, W. Arthur Galliver, chemist and druggist, to Ivy Grace Goddard.

Hobbs—Thomas.—At Stanwell Road Baptist Church, Penarth, on April 16, Henry Theodore Hobbs, Ph.C., son of Mr. H. A. Hobbs, Ph.C., Royal Pharmacy, Penarth, to Ethel Louise Thomas.

McCrae—Kennedy.—At the King's Arms Hotel, Girvan, on April 8, Alastair McCrae, chemist and druggist, to J. M. Kennedy.

McVean—McKerlie.—At Thornhill, Dumfries-shire, on April 24, Farquhar McVean, M.B., Ch.B., to Edith F. E. McKerlie, chemist and druggist, eldest daughter of Mr. John McKerlie, J.P., chemist and druggist,

Weller—Draper.—At St. Michael's Church, Bath, on April 21, Benjamin H. Weller, chemist and druggist, to Winifred Draper.

YATES—PUGH.—At New Road Church, Oxford, on April 19, Alfred E. Yates, chemist and druggist, to Irene G. Pugh, chemist and druggist.

Deaths

Bannister.—At Stoneleigh, Bloxwich, on April 23, Emily Lucy, the beloved wife of Mr. F. E. Bannister, manufacturing chemist (Bannister & Thatcher, Ltd.).

BEATH.—At Kinross, on April 23, the wife of Mr. A. G. Beath, chemist and druggist, High Street.

COCKCROFT.—At Lancaster, on April 14, suddenly, Mr. George Cleminson Cockcroft, retired commercial traveller, aged fifty-six. Mr. Cockcroft represented Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Holloway, London, N.7, for thirty years.

ELLIS.—At 2 Hutcliffe Wood Road, Sheffield, on April 27, Marie Louise, the wife of the late Mr. Bernard Ellis, chemist and druggist and barrister-at-law. FAIRLESS.—At Ashton-in-Makerfield, on April 18, Mr. William Edward Fairless, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-two.

Foster.—At Hillside, Bardowie, on April 26, Mr. John Foster, chemist and druggist, 479 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, aged seventy-six. Mr. Foster carried on business for some time at 225 Sauchiehall Street (a shop selected for illustration in The Chemist and Drug-GIST, 1897, II, 159, in connection with the visit of the British Pharmaceutical Conference); he subsequently removed to No. 479 (C. & D., 1925, II, 23) and had a branch in Cambridge Street. He served on the Local Executive of the Conference.

GILLIATT.—At 6 Stevenage Road, London, S.W.6, on April 27, Alice Gilliatt, widow of the late Mr. William Gilliatt, of Boston, Lincs, aged eighty-four.

JOHNSON.—On April 19, Mr. Leonard Johnson, chemist and druggist, for over thirty years manager of the drug department, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., 105 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, aged seventy-one.

Mason.—At 109 Knox Road, Portsmouth, on April 10, the widow of the late Mr. J. B. Mason, chemist and druggist, Dundee.

OWEN.—At Whipps Cross Hospital, on March 20, Mr. William Owen, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

-At Thrapston, on April 24, suddenly, Mr. Joseph Hind Payne, chemist and druggist, aged sixtytwo. Mr. Payne had a seizure while making up a prescription, and died a few minutes later. He had been in business at Thrapston for thirty-three years, had filled the office of overseer, and was a member of the Choral Society. Mr. Payne leaves a widow, a son and three daughters.

THREADKELL.—At Ipswich, on April 24, Mr. Jabez Threadkell, drug-store proprietor, Vernon Street, aged seventy-three.

Wilson.—At Inverness, on March 12, Mr. William Wilson, chemist and druggist, Beauly, aged forty-one.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur,

Wednesday, May 7

Manchester, Salford and District Pharmacy Club, Clydesdale Club, at 8.30 p.m. Bridge drive.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Anglesey, North Carnarvenshire and Colwyn Bay Branch, Town Hall, Llan-dudno, at 3 p.m. Meeting to discuss the report of the Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy

Thursday, May 8

Chemical Society, Slaters' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4, at 5.30 p.m. Faraday lecture. Professor Dr. Niels Bohr on "Chemistry and the Quantum Theory."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, East Metropolitan Branch, Church Institute, 27 Romford Road, Stratford, E.15, at 2.30 p.m. Meeting to hear views of Council candidates.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

R/42. Copper sulphocyanide (actual makers: G/304. Elsine eau de Cologne L/144. Gravomit tablets P/294. Locarno toilet rolls M/304. Masserol

B/244. Green mignonette corn

pads R/144. Osana W/304. Slimmer hosiery elastic S/244. Uzara

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Council Candidates

continue to take advantage of your offer of space to air their views, but I have so far failed to of them to the head of the poll. In your issue of April 19 one retiring candidate showed himself somewhat contemptuous of what voters might think. Following this injudicious display, a Scottish candidate strove, ing this injudicious display, a Scottish candidate strove, unconvincingly to my mind, to make out a case for increased representation of Scotland upon the Council. But why should Scotland or any other part of the country be specially represented? What is needed upon the Council is surely intelligence backed by the soil in the so experience, and that of affairs rather than the soil in any particular part of Great Britain. Last week the two sitting Scottish representatives gave us of what is two sitting Scottish representatives gave us of what is presumably their best, and it seemed to me that the Society's treasurer failed to justify his position. Mr. Jack, perhaps because of his skill in handling bees and avoiding their stings, showed himself much more adept in dealing with the existing situation and less afraid to face the facts. As for the three attackers who state their views, I find them all lacking in a proper appreciation of the things that matter at the moment. One, who is distinguished by having secured moment. One, who is distinguished by having secured registration as a chemist and druggist without passing the Qualifying examination, is apparently anxious to become a reporter of the Council's proceedings to other chemists in his part of the country, and makes out no particular case for relying upon him as a reformer. The other two seem to be unaware of the fact that the Pharmaceutical Society is no longer responsible for negotiating terms for National Health Insurance dispensing, and they display a tendency to drag in matters that are outside the Society's purview. But one must make allowance for electioneering exigencies, and reflect upon the different way in which the all-promising candidate talks after he has been elected and had some experience as a representative.

Misconceptions

are usefully dwelt upon by "Pharmacist," in his comments upon the Departmental Committee's Report (C. & D., April 26, p. 523). Most important is his reminder that the titles "pharmacist" and "chemist and druggist" are not synonymous; neither is the business of a chemist and druggist necessarily that of a pharmacist, while "pharmacy" as an occupation surely means something that may differ almost as much as the individuals who practise it. At Bloomsbury Square, remarks your contributor, they speak for bury Square, remarks your contributor, they speak for pharmacists and legislate for chemists and druggists. In those words he neatly hits off the situation. Officials of the Pharmaceutical Society have been using the term "pharmacist" more or less incorrectly for years past, and much of the confusion revealed in the report of the Departmental Committee seems to me to be obviously due to needless complications introduced by attempts to mask the fact that the bulk of the business of most of us is not that of a pharmacist. Why should the resources of a Society that was formed by chemists and druggists with the object of benefiting chemists and druggists be frittered away by officials who are afflicted with the superiority complex that leads them to describe us, in season and out of season, as pharmacists?

A Dangerous Drug

which at present is altogether prohibited in six European countries, but is allowed to be consumed in Great pean countries, but is allowed to be consumed in Great Britain without any restrictions, is clearly an article deserving of attention. This phenomenon is the subject of an essay, in the current issue of "The Lancet," by Dr. C. W. J. Brasher, entitled "Absinthe and Absinthe Drinking in England." Dr. Brasher's qualifications as

an expert in the treatment of mental diseases compel the attention of all who are seriously interested in the welfare of the community to his grave words concerning what he says is "a menace to the public health and the prosperity of the country." In his article he covers fairly completely the whole ground of his subject in respect of the nature of absinthe, its physiological action, its prehibition abroad, its importation and its insidious dangers. It is remarkable, however, that there is one important aspect of the matter which has escaped him. If he had directed his attention to the question as to why absinthe is so much more pernicious than most other liqueurs he would have found that recent investigations upon the composition of oil of wormwood supplied the answer. The two most characteristic components of oleum absinthii are the a and β thujones which are, as stated by the late Professor Cushny, great importance as the cause of epilepsy in chronic absinthe drinkers." The harmful nature of the wormwood constituent of absinthe was fully recognised by the Freuch authorities, in their decree and circular of 1922 prohibiting the sale of absinthe and similar liqueurs and providing for the detection of wormwood oil in these liqueurs, by the issuing of an official legal test by which the presence of thujone, or allied ketones, could be established or otherwise. In view of the frequently irritating regulations surrounding the sale and use of drugs legitimately employed in the alleviation of disease, it does seem a strange anomaly that this insidiously pernicious article should be imported to the extent of 1,500 gallons per annum (that is the average for the last nine years), to be drunk to the detriment of those who should be the flower of the nation.

The Origin

of absinthe is rather obscure. It is said to have been first made by a French physician, a refugee in Switzerland, in the eighteenth century: but his product is thought to have been innocent of alcohol. infer that the decline in virtue occurred some time later. This statement has not much value, because we know that vinous preparations of wormwood (absinthium) have been used from the time of Dioscorides and Pliny, both as medicines and as beverages. What was as happy a day as Samuel Pepys ever enjoyed (November 24, 1660) was begun by a visit to "the Rhenish ber 24, 1660) was begun by a visit to "the Rhenish winehouse," where he gave his friends "two quarts of wormwood wine." Pepys's tipple was practically the same article as the vinum absinthites of the classical authors just mentioned, and was doubtless similar to our vermouth, of which the characteristic ingredient is also wormwood. The vinum absinthites continued to be a regularly used remedy down to quite recent times, and a formula for it is given in the first London Pharmacopæia, where it is directed to be made by the same process as given by Pliny. It was considered to be of the first importance that the herb should be dried before being added to the wine, and the latter should be new, or in the form of must, so that there might be further fermentation whereby the virtues of the wormwood were increased. Absinthe, as now manufactured, is highly alcoholic and contains in addition to the wormwood a number of other aromatic ingredients which greatly increase its appeal to the sophisticated palate. In the seventeenth century there were current several recipes for aqua absinthii, in which appeared a variety of aromatic herbs. A good example of these formulas is in the Pharmacopæia Londinensis, in the earliest editions; this is called aqua absinthii magis composita, and enumerates, besides the wormwood, sage, mint, balm, galangal, ginger, sweet flag, elecampane, liquorice, raisins, anise and fennel fruits, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and cardamoms; there are extracted with Spanish wine, distilled, and sugar added. Preparations of this kind were the forerunners of absinthe.





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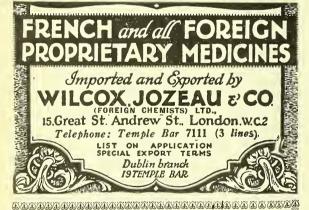
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Editorial Articles

Scientific and Industrial Research

THE fourteenth annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Stationery Office, 3s. 6d.) covers a wide field. We will, however, deal only with those researches which directly or indirectly affect the drug trade. Under a section of the report headed "Patents" we find that inventions for obtaining medicinal products from yeast have been patented. Turning to the report on fuel research, it is worthy of note that the chemical composition of tar, obtained by the carbonisation of standard coal at low temperatures, has been the subject of exhaustive research. Tar obtained from high-temperature carbonisation of coal has been studied in industrial countries for many years, and has been proved to be a plentiful source of aromatic compounds. All these compounds have acquired considerable industrial importance in the manufacture of synthetic drugs, photographic and other products. It has been shown that one of the main differences between low-temperature and high-temperature tars is that the former contains a larger proportion of phenolic compounds, resins and waxes. These phenolic compounds can be separated in a form suitable for use in the manufacture of synthetic resins, germicides, disinfectants and wood preserva-The aqueous liquors associated with the tar also contain large quantities of phenols, including catechol, which, if available in sufficient quantity, should have greater use in the production of drugs, dyes and photographic materials. Dealing with commercial cylinders for permanent gases, the report recommends the use of steel having a carbon content of 0.45 per cent, as an alternative to the recommendations of the Home Office Committee of 1896, which advised only the use of wrought iron or 0.25per-cent. carbon steel. Cylinders of the new type have been in use for about seven years, and their performance has been found to be satisfactory; a weight of 20 per cent. is saved. It has been shown also that the stipulation to reanneal cylinders every four years is unnecessary. In the section of the report describing the work of the Forest Products Research Board we find a paragraph dealing with an investigation to determine the comparative values of various preservatives in preventing fungal decay in Various species of timber have been treated with different substances by a standard method and compared with untreated controls. It is stated that the tests will necessarily extend over a number of years but will give results under actual conditions of use. In the section of chemical research further study of synthetic resins obtained by the condensation of formaldehyde with aromatic compounds is in progress, as well as a preliminary study of resins other than those of the formaldehyde series. Work is also

being carried out on the technical application of the foregoing researches. Experiments on the fusible resins from para-cresol, meta-cresol and symmetrical meta-xylenol have revealed the presence of crystalline intermediate products which are under investigation. The research work on chemotherapy has included the synthesis of drugs of the Bayer 205 type employing other aromatic nuclei in the place of naphthalene, and the preparation of organic antimonials. Attempts have been made to prepare the antimony analogue Although the attempt was not of tryparsamide. wholly successful, other analogous antimony derivatives have been prepared. Drying oils have occupied the attention of the association investigating paint, colour and varnish. Success has been attained in a special process of preparing a pure grade of linseed oil, and members of the association who are oil refiners have prepared this grade in quantity for sale. There is no doubt, says the report, that the success achieved by the Research Association in this matter is having a marked effect upon the linseed oil refining industry. The development of tung tree plantations within the British Empire is advocated, tung oil being in great demand in varnish manufacture. It is suggested that the most suitable areas for cultivation of the tung tree will be found in Assam The report concludes with and in East Africa. appendices dealing with membership of boards, grants, finance, research associations, developments in the organisation of industrial research in other parts of the Empire, and references to publications issued during the year.

Sugar Market Prospects

CONTRARY to what might have been anticipated since the removal of Budget uncertainties, there has been no great expansion in the demand for sugar on this side, although trade distributors have been more disposed to cover their early requirements in view of the possibility of a broadening market over the spring and of some strengthening in the statistical position under the continuation of low prices. There has so far, however, been no essential alteration in the position of the world's markets, while both Cuba and Java are still up against difficulties in marketing their crops, in view of the comparatively slow progress of the demand for the European and Eastern markets. From either of these leading sources of supplies less sugar will become available from this season's crops, and this should have an important bearing towards an adjustment between supply and demand over the remainder of this campaign. This contingency, however, does not seem to carry much weight in the way of market sentiment, simply because of the backward state of the world's demand under temporary adverse statistical conditions. There has been certainly a steadier feeling lately in the terminal market for raw sugar, despite the continued restricted volume of trading, while a certain amount of prejudice has been aroused by the recent publication of Mr. F. O. Licht's estimates of the European beet sowings, which at 2,970,000 hectares, would indicate an excess of about 320,000 hectares against the returns for the preceding season. In the majority of European beet-growing countries (including the United Kingdom) the development of cultivation is unrelaxed, notwithstanding the low price of sugar, but apart from the fulfilment of their beet contracts with the sugar factories, farmers utilise a certain amount of their output for cattle feeding. It is as yet too soon, however, to

attach any serious importance to these early estimates of the beet sowings, as much depends on weather conditions during the next three months, while the outcome of the beet crops can only affect the next campaign and not the extent of the supplies from the world's crops for the current season. The latter may possibly not be much over 26,400,000 tons (which is partly based on certain expert estimates), as indicated in the tabulated figures given below, with comparisons for the two preceding campaigns:—

Tons		1927-28	1928-29	1929–30
Beet sugar—Europe U.S.A. Canada Cane sugar		8,025,996 965,241 27,212 16,293,139	8,467,327 938,640 28,757 17,831,309	8,415,000 975,000 32,000 17,000,000
Totals	••	25,311,588	27,266,033	26,422,000

The estimated cane production this season at roughly 17,000,000 tons is based on a Cuban crop yield of about 4,500,000 tons, which represents the official agricultural estimate issued some time ago, and would indicate a setback of well over 650,000 tons against the previous crop, while the Java crop which is now beginning to be harvested is expected to turn out appreciably less than last year, having been placed by the Java Trust at approximately 2,770,000 tons. It will be seen, therefore, that this season's total world production at 26,422,000 tons, marks a turning-point from the successive large increases noted in the previous two seasons to new high records as given above, which compared with 23,733,172 tons for 1926-27. Within the last decade the expansion of the world's production upon the whole has been phenomenal, and the past season at 27,266,033 tons compares with about 15,500,000 tons for 1919-20, which is an increase of nearly 12,000,000 tons. The increase in the season 1924-25 was as much as 3,600,000 tons. Consumption, of course, has materially increased, but has so far failed to keep pace with the growth of supplies in spite of the fall in prices to new low records in the course of this season, and the various measures attempted to restrict production or regulate exports, especially from Cuba. In the present season, however, there has been a distinct check to the continuous rise in cane production, partly due to adverse weather conditions, and the outlook is brighter, added to which the development of consumption cannot be said to have reached saturation point. Prices being still very low, there is a prospect of an adjustment between supply and demand over the remainder of this season. The progress of consumption for several months past has been particularly hindered by fiscal uncertainties in America and on this side. This caused trade stocks to dwindle to exceedingly low dimensions, and as these stocks are being gradually replenished this should help towards strengthening the statistical position over the more active consumptive period of the year.

National Medical Service Foreshadowed

The latest annual report of the British Medical Association, to which brief reference was made in our issue of April 26 (p. 502), has since been completed by the publication of Appendix IX as a supplement to "The British Medical Journal." It may be remembered that last December (C. & D., 1929, II, 740) we drew attention to the high cost of specialised medical treatment in this country and also in the United States, and suggested that the best solution of the problem lay in the extension of the hospital system to paying patients. This question has evidently been exercising the Council of the British Medical Association; and it may be supposed that the allied subjects of municipal medical services and the suggested extension of National Health Insurance benefits to insured persons' dependants

were considered at the same time. The medical profession can hardly be expected to regard with equanimity the chaotic conditions which may easily arise from the unco-ordinated development of national local and private medical services. Appendix VII of this annual report sets forth the revised hospital policy of the Association, a somewhat elaborate document provided with ten appendices dealing with contributory schemes, medical staffs and specialised services. Appendix IX deals in a similarly detailed manner with the possibilities of a medical service which, though regarded as a general scheme, is apparently confined to persons whose income from all sources does not exceed £250 per annum. The fundamental principles printed in heavy type in the report will, no doubt, command general assent; they are drawn up in the following terms:—

(1) That a satisfactory system of medical service must be directed to the prevention of disease no less than to the relief of individual sufferers.

(2) That the medical service of the community must be based on the provision for every individual of a general

practitioner or family doctor.

(3) That a consultant service and all necessary specialist and auxiliary forms of diagnosis and treatment should be available for the individual patient, normally through the

available for the individual patient, normally through the agency of the family doctor.

(4) That the interposition of any third party between the doctor and the patient, so far as actual medical attendance is concerned, shall be as limited as possible.

(5) That as regards the control of the purely professional side of the service, the guaranteeing of the quality of the service, and the discipline of the doctors taking part in it, as much responsibility as possible should be placed on the organised medical profession.

(6) That in any arrangements made for communal or sub-

(6) That in any arrangements made for communal or subsidised or insurance medical service the organised medical profession should be freely consulted from the outset on all professional matters by those responsible for the financial and administrative control of that service.

(7) That medical benefits of the present National Health Insurance Acts should be extended so as to include the dependants of all persons insured thereunder.

(8) That every effort should be made to provide medical and nursing service facilities in institutions (home hospitals) where the family doctor may treat those of his own patients who need such provision and who can thus remain under his care.

Discussion on this annual report will, no doubt, take place alike at local meetings of the Association and at the annual meeting to be held this year in Canada. On the face of it, this scheme falls far short of the provision made in various continental countries for the inclusion of all classes of the community in hospital and specialised medical services.

Nebulous Thinking

In his official statement of reasons why electors should In his official statement of reasons why electors should vote for him (C. & D.), April 26, p. 508) Mr. Jack says: "Three years ago I found myself in opposition to the majority of the Council in regard to their educational policy, whereby by lack of co-ordination of the examination, many clever and desirable students were debarred from continuing their studies by a step-bystem of education leading to the higher qualifications." Surely there is some loose thinking behind fications." Surely there is some loose thinking behind the statement. Mr. Jack must be aware that the regulations which brought the present state of affairs into being were made in 1924-25. They have only come to full fruition in January of this year, and changes cannot take place in a syllabus until there has been considerable discussion on and analysis of the new conditions which have arisen since 1925. The first step will necessarily be to re-draft the regulations. It is common knowledge that the offending regulation was only carried by a casting vote, and the president of that year is one of Mr. Jack's colleagues seeking re-election. It might have been more appropriate if Mr. Jack had paid a tribute to those who bore the brunt of that fight and made it impossible for the offending regulations to continue beyond any point of time when reconstruction of the examination regulations and syllabus to meet the continued development should be effected.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students. 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS

A MIXTURE of two salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will thus be in accord with the syllabus of the practical examination in chemistry of the Preliminary Scientific examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and may contain metallic and inorganic acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopæia. It is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, May 6, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, May 17. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing

the mixture.

Special Notice.—The prizes in this analysis will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, and who have not passed in Chemistry in the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Great Britain, in the Licence Examination in the Irish Free State, or in Chemistry, Part I, in Northern Ireland, which facts must be attested on their reports. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as hors concours.

Wills

Mr. Robert Louis John Gilligan, formerly secretary of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., who died on January 22 last, left £47,734 15s. 10d.

Mr. John Henry Weston, of I Victoria Road, Runcorn, chemist and druggist, who died on January 29 last, aged sixty-four, left estate of the gross value of £2,810 5s., with net personalty £2,598 16s. 3d.

Mr. Morris Charles Hooper Ashby (58), of Elmsleigh, Crowborough, Sussex, chairman of Morris Ashby, manufacturing chemists, 17 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.4, left £106,414, with net personalty £32,299.

Mr. James Philip Keeley, of 525 and 527 Lytham Road, South Shore, Blackpool, chemist and druggist, who died on November 7 last, aged fifty-seven, left estate of the gross value of £2,237 16s., with net personalty £162 19s. 11d.

MR. RICHARD PROUDMAN HURST, of "Strathmore;" 6 Victoria Avenue, Great Crosby, near Liverpool, Lancs, and formerly of Moor Lane, Great Crosby, chemist and druggist, who died on December 14 last, aged sixty-six left estate of the gross value of £8,915 14s. 6d., with net personalty £6,775 3s. 7d. Probate of his will dated June 1, 1916, has been granted to his widow, Margaret Hurst, and his son, Edgar Horrocks Hurst, civil servant, both of the same address. He left his household and personal effects to his wife absolutely household and personal effects to his wife absolutely, and the residue of the property in trust for her for life, and then equally between his children, Edgar Horrocks and his daughter Elsie Margaret Hurst.

The Case for the Draft Bill ITS INFLUENCE ON THE FUTURE OF PHARMACY

As a valuable contribution to an appreciation of the import of the Report of the Depart. mental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, and also as a basis for discussion, we have pleasure in giving space to a commentary specially written at our request by an independent observer whose exceptional position qualifies him to express an authoritative opinion on the work of the Committee. This commentary not only throws considerable light on the genesis of the Report, but also touches on the conflicting interests that had to be reconciled. Without associating ourselves with the opinions expressed by the writer, we would point out that his conception of the various difficulties confronting pharmacy, and his sympathetic recognition of the responsibility borne by the pharmaceutical members of the Committee in their battle on several fronts, should dispel the impression that this is essentially an ex-parte point of view.—EDITOR

N July 17, 1926, the Lord President of the Council set up a Departmental Committee on the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, and in March 1930—nearly four years afterwards—the report of the Committee was presented to Parliament, together with a draft Bill embodying the recommendations of the

Since then the air has been full of conjectures, irrelevances, misconceptions and hasty conclusions, quite properly to be expected with so momentous an occasion, at any rate certainly until the excitements of the moment have passed away. It is essential now, how-ever, that "first impressions" should give way to more careful perusal, and that the important proposals of the Committee should be considered in a calmer light, so that the true bearing on the practice of pharmacy in the future may be more accurately gauged. The object of this memorandum is to call for such quiet reflection on the part of the leaders as well as, of course, the rank and file of the pharmacists of Great Britain. To do this it is clearly necessary to envisage the condition of things obtaining in the pharmaceutical world prior to, and at the time of, the actual setting up of this Special Committee. It may be said for this purpose that for sixty years the control of poisons—the preparation of the Poisons Schedule and the administration of the properties. poison laws—for all practical purposes rested in the Pharmaceutical Society's Council—a technical body representing a particular calling with a voluntary membership. When the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1868 was passed poisons were mainly used, in the legitimate sense, for medicinal purposes, and their sale and supply might thus rightly be entrusted in the hands of chemists without any justifiable complaint from the point of view of "restraint of trade." But since that date the use of poisons has been considerably widened; new poisons have been discovered, and to-day poisons in large and wholesale quantities are required for, and used in, industry, agriculture, the arts, and also, of course, for domestic and household purposes, on a different scale and in a different sense from the use of poisons for medicinal purposes. These requirements, and the conditions of trading perhaps also, called for larger and more ready means of supply to such users than through the existing channels, then the only ones sanctioned by law.

The Pharmaceutical Society's Opponents

As a result of all this, the cry of "chemists' monopoly" and "restraint of trading" was constantly raised against the administration of the poison laws by the Pharmaceutical Society. For over thirty years (and it was much more intensified perhaps during the last ten) any attempt on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society to tighten up poison regulation and supply—attempts made clearly in the public interest, maybe—

met at once with violent challenge by interested traders, their organisations and even by the Government departments themselves. So successful, so influential and so emphatic had this opposition become that Parliament in 1908, on the call of the Government of the day, extended in certain conditions the right to sell certain definite poisons for certain definite purposes to others than qualified chemists, and in this way the door was widened for freer distribution of poisons and poisonous substances to the general public. But even this concession did not for long satisfy the traders in these poisons, nor, be it said, did it prevent the Government departments interested pressing for the removal of these statutory and administrative powers from the Pharmaceutical Society—as they termed it, a purely voluntary body acting on behalf of a calling with a vested interest. As a result, the Pharmaceutical Society had few friends in "high places" and among the "powers that be," and consequently constant pressure and even friction, was the common experience of the Council of friction was the common experience of the Council of the Society. The Society in return, while at times conciliatory in compromise, took a strong line on occaconciliatory in compromise, took a strong line on occasion in what they thought to be their duty to the public interest. This frequently accentuated the differences of opinion, and antagonism very readily therefore sprang up against the exclusive powers of the Pharmaceutical Society in all these "important duties, public both in their character and effect, and with a responsibility public likewise in its character."

Such was the atmosphere obtaining in the pharmaceutical world at the time of the appointment of the

ceutical world at the time of the appointment of the Departmental Committee, and the facts are here briefly set out to aid their recall to memory and to show that it was very probably true, as was stated at the time, when the constitution of the Committee was announced—that the inquiry started with the Pharmaceutical Society having very few friends at the table, apart from the pharmaceutical members.

It is, however, of much significant.

It is, however, of much significance, and also it is certainly only fair and right, to point out that the Pharmaceutical Society has come out of the inquiry without reflection on its prestige or damage to its record, and in this connection it is only necessary to quote the report itself (page 4, paragraph 6): "It is not for a moment suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society have in any sense misused their powers in these latter respects. On the contrary, their record of service for a period of over sixty years, without cost to the State, is honourable and distinguished." In this connection two or three other important proposals of the Committee should be mentioned. After all these years, at long last, an official body set up by the Government itself gives clear recognition of the practice of pharmacy as a profession; and the Pharmaceutical Society is firmly and officially established as the controlling body for pharmacy in Great Britain, with many extended powers

—an independent and permanent Society—vastly improved in status and with an unchallengeable right to represent every pharmacist on the Register. Not everything demanded in the way of "pharmacy for the pharmacist"—demanded by way of an ideal in these modern days and clearly therefore not possible of attainment—has been conceded by the report or the draft Bill; but its provisions allow so many advantageous points, so long contended for, that it should be possible, on this fabric, unexpectedly, perhaps, provided, to build up an infinitely better state of affairs for pharmacists, with their Society strengthened and stabilised, their professional status legally recognised, their personal titles and other descriptive names protected and restricted, and the way now made clear for subsequently securing many of the other attributes and aspirations of the craft, not all possible of attainment at the first attempt.

The Poisons Board

The draft Bill is clearly divided into two parts-the first part dealing with pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Society, the second part dealing with the subject of poisons and poison laws and regulations. I propose to deal with Part II first—not necessarily because of its order of importance, but because of its novelty and because it provides for entirely new legislation. The duties and powers of this Board are very wide in scope and most important in character. It is charged with the duty of (a) preparing the Poisons List or Schedule, (b) making the Regulations under which the poisons shall be sold, dispensed and supplied. Under (a) is removed from the Pharmaceutical Society one of its most thankless and unsatisfactory duties. These duties removed from the Fharmaceutical Society one of its most thankless and unsatisfactory duties. These duties provided the chief cause in the past for the trade jealousies and antipathies above referred to, and frequently brought the Society at loggerheads with Government departments. The removal of the scheduling of poisons from the Pharmaceutical Society to an independent Board, on which all interests are represented. pendent Board, on which all interests are represented, is a distinct gain to public administration and to pharand distinct gain to public administration and to public maceutical peace. All the old charges against the Society of victimisation and trade monopoly are no longer possible, and the new Board, as well as the Government departments, will incidentally now realise the extreme difficulty of its task in this direction, and the tanglewood of snags, anomalies and pitfalls that surround the whole subject. In this connection, and it applies to much else in both the report and draft Bill, it should be clearly emphasised that only main principles are settled by the proposed statute, that all the details and regulations are left to the decision of the rule-making authority—the Poisons Board. The main criticisms of this part of the Committee's proposals are centred round (a) the constitution of the Board, (b) the actual details and substances to be included in the Poison List, (c) who are to be the class of sellers contemplated by the second part of the Poison List, what conditions and regulations will apply to them and what poisons can they really sell.

The Constitution of the Board

According to the Society's memorandum recently officially published, it is made known that this provision was recommended to the Committee for adoption by the Society itself, but the Pharmaceutical Society appears to deplore the fact "that it is to be purely an advisory body to the Home Secretary." Until the whole of the Society's evidence is published, including the supplementary evidence, it is, of course, impossible to know exactly where the Society stands in this regard, but in the light of all recent legislation it is difficult to see how any such body, so constituted, could have executive powers. Resolutions of such boards are always submitted "for the approval of a Secretary of State, who must always be responsible to Parliament." All reasonable men expected that now that the Government were legislating afresh, it would no longer be considered acceptable, or satisfactory in principle, for the duties and powers hitherto exercised by the Society to be continued under a new statute to a voluntary Society, but that these important public duties should henceforth be discharged by an authority with a definite

public character and responsibility. Hence some such a body as the new Poisons Board was bound to be established. Further, in view of the fact that poisons were now largely used in industry, agriculture and the arts, that representation of other interests than pharmacy would have to be provided for. And again, in view of the problems of precaution against and detection of crime, it is justified on several grounds that the minister responsible for the prevention of crime should clearly have a decisive voice in the making of the rules which he has to administer, and for which he will have to answer in Parliament. Hence it automatically and logically followed that the Home Secretary would be the minister of State to whom the new Poisons Board would be responsible. The duties of the Board will be highly technical in character, and pharmacists must, of course, be strongly represented upon it; no one but a partisan extremist would, however, claim a pharmacist majority in representation. It would raise again all the old questions of "chemists' monopoly," but apart from that it is against the principles of all modern legislation, and would never be permitted by Parliament nowadays. A pharmacist majority is clearly impossible and out of the question.

Such being the case, perhaps "only five" is the best pharmacists could hope for, and even then if five good representative pharmacists are selected they should easily be able to protect all the fair and legitimate interests of pharmacy. Apart from this, the remaining personnel of the Committee does not consist entirely of departmental representatives, as there is among the fourteen places the possibility of some six or seven doctors being appointed, as well as the Government Chemist. I would here make the suggestion that the Secretary of State should appoint a direct representative of "multiple shop" pharmacies on the nomination of the Drug Companies' Association. Taking all these things into consideration, the hostile criticism of the constitution of the Poisons Board is hardly justified, and pharmacists may rest assured that every effort has been made, and will be made again, to secure better representation of pharmaceutical interests, but that, in any case, the Poisons Board constitution may be considered reasonably "safe" from their point of view.

The Poisons List

This portion of the draft Bill has attracted a great deal of criticism, and many hasty conclusions have been debated. Not only in speech and by written articles, in pharmaceutical spheres, but also in the public and lay Press, a plethora of fallacies, irrelevances and inaccuracies has obscured the real issues. In fact, one almost despairs of ever breathing sanity into poisons legislation and regulations while such ignorance and nonsense—unintentioned, no doubt—is displayed in the discussion of its difficulties. Some of this is doubtless explained by the fact that neither the report nor the draft Bill goes into precise or definite details as to the actual articles and substances to be included in either Part I or Part II of the Poisons List. This was obviously omitted, for the simple reason that it was the policy and decision of the Committee, expressed frequently throughout the report, not to embarrass by previous commitments the Poisons Board, but to leave that body a perfectly clear course to review and legislate afresh on the merits of the whole question. might quite rightly wish for a little more definite guidance in this respect, and it is even possible that a more precise ruling may be attainable before the draft Bill becomes an Act. One is justified in assuming that the poisons now in Parts I and II of the present Schedule will be included in Part I of the new Poisons List, and their retail sale will be confined in the main to pharmacists; while the substances now in Section 5 of the 1908 Act, together with certain poisons used in agriculture and horticulture or in sheep dipping, "weed-killers" and certain types of disinfectants will be in Part II of the Poisons List and saleable in certain conditions by others than pharmacists. In support of this contention, the report itself states (p. 18, par. 44): "Broadly, Part II of the Poisons List will embrace some poisonous preparations used for sanitary, industrial, horticultural or agricultural purposes, or as sheep

dips or vermin-killer; the 1est will, subject to statutory

rules, go into Part I of the List.'
This is practically the position that obtains to-day. There is no reason for the assumption that many poisons ow in Part II of the present Schedule will be placed Part II of the Poisons List, or that it will be more and more difficult in the future to get a potent sub-stance placed on the Poisons List at all. On the contrary, it does not require much stretching of the imagination to assume that it is quite likely that, under the new regime, many additional substances will be registered as poisons, and the more readily so. It is very important also to draw specific attention to the vital distinction and difference between Part II of the present Schedule and the centemplated Part II of the new Poisons List. Much confusion is apparent in the minds of many people over this aspect of the matter, as judged by the discussions in the Press. Again, who shall say that under the proposed powers of the Poisons Board it will not be possible to deal—in a separate part of the Poisons List—with many potent substances not now scheduled as poisons, such as aspirin, formalin, phenacetin, etc., and to place certain restrictions on their sale? It is further of the greatest importance to point out that varying conditions of sale will apply to poisons in Part I of the new List, according to their class. This is expressly provided for in Clause 17 of the draft Bill. Thus the regulations of the new Part I Poisons will provide for different classes of poisonsthose requiring a prescription, those requiring a signature, those requiring labelling with name, etc., and possibly other categories as well. With careful, tactful and proper guidance on the part of its pharmaceutical and technical members, the Poisons Board should eventually produce its rules and regulations of such a character as not to place further serious difficulties in the way of practising pharmacists—in fact, rather on the other hand it is not too much to expect that, in the long run, these new provisions will prove to be to their advantage in practice.

Other Poison "Sellers"

The provisions regarding these points will constitute a "storm centre," and around the Committee's recommendations a great controversy is already raging, and will, it may safely be assumed, continue to rage for some considerable time. One hears such frequent expressions as "chemists' birthright," "existing reasonable facilities," "safety of the public," and other similar indefinite phrasings. One also notices a strong and ready inclination to criticise destructively, but an equally ready disinclination to "face up" to the facts and "to see things as they are." What are the facts? The recent history of this question is referred to, in principle, in the early paragraph of this memorandum, but it is necessary to examine these things in much closer detail. Let us so examine it. In spite of the strenuous protests by the Pharmaceutical Society, the Act of 1908 broke down the public safeguard that had until then existed, and opened the door to a more free and less discriminate distribution of certain poisons by certain people. Since that date, despite all the local opposition by pharmacists, ably supported by the Retail Pharmacists' Union, magistrates, county councils and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest of the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and other local authorities all over the country have been in the manifest and have been in the main entirely unmoved by the "chemists' case." Government departments were un-"chemists' case." Government departments were un-influenced, and at times were even "on the other side," while Parliament itself remained indifferent and would while Parliament itself remained indifferent and would not interfere. The Departmental Committee now, in its report, refers to the "impressive volume of opinion" expressed before them, and the evidence submitted as to an "undue restriction of facilities for the supply of the poisons in question." A glance at Appendix I, as to the bodies giving evidence, will soon convision one as to the volume force, of soon convince one as to the volume and force of such evidence, and it is to be assumed that these witnesses were not effectually shaken in cross-examination by the pharmaceutical members of the Committee, at any rate not sufficiently so as to influence the judgment of the rest of the Committee. These points form a consider-

able part of Mr. Young's reservations and Mr. Gamble's minority report. These two gentlemen, supported, of course, by the advocacy of Mr. Neathercoat, failed, it would appear, to convince the Committee.

It is therefore abundantly clear that in these modern days, with the present conditions obtaining in modern days, with the present conditions obtaining in public and parliamentary government, and in the present state of general public opinion on this question, there is no possible chance of getting any different reaction to this side of the poisons problem. Mr. Gamble put in a minority report, Mr. Young signed the main report with reservations, but Mr. Neathercoat teach a different course of action. It is stated that he took a different course of action. It is stated that he strongly holds the opinion that the pharmaceutical "gains" in the other portions of the report are much too good to lose. It is probable, such being the case, that Mr. Neathercoat felt that, rather than leave these certain concessions in jeopardy, in compromise, he would yield on those other points which it appeared he would yield on those other points which it appeared he would, in any case, lose, and thus perhaps save losing the whole draft Bill altogether. Worse still, we might have got Part II of the draft Bill only and the first part of it left out entirely. Mr. Neathercoat's support of the whole report and draft Bill will, it is to be expected, effectually prevent such a disastrous divorcement. But, one asks, are all these provisions for the supposed greater freedom in the distribution of

poisonous substances really so disastrous as is predicted?
Who are these "sellers of poisons"? One would assume by a portion of the Press comments—pharmaceutical and lay—that a whole crowd of entirely new vendors, selling all sorts of terrible poisons without any restrictions, were to be let loose on the unsuspecting public! Nothing of the sort, of course, will obtain. For over twenty years now we have always had these "sellers of poisons"; but, excepting for certain poisons used in agriculture, horticulture, etc., they have sold their poisons proticulture and the sellers of poisons. their poisons practically without regulation, without licences (to be renewed yearly!), without stringent conditions of sale, without paying annual fees, and without inspection! Now all this will be altered. They will all be subject to Regulations of the Poisons' Board and fined in default, all will have to apply formally for licences and pay annual fees for the same, and their premises will be subject to inspection. No one can accurately say what will be the Regulations and conditions of sale imposed on these people by the Poisons Board—one such condition should surely be the sale in sealed containers only. One does not know exactly what the effect of Regulations will be upon this sort of vendor. They are not accustomed to them. It is more than likely that many of them will before long wonder whether it is all worth while. One further weak provision needs attention. It would appear that persons, other than pharmacists, having a place of business in the area of a local authority, may by simple application and payment of prescribed fees have the right to be entered on the list of persons entitled to sell the prisons in Part II of the prison the poisons in Part II of the new Poisons List. This is, of course, "subject to rule" made by the Poisons Board, but this provision would appear to need tightening up somewhat, and probably such will take place before the draft Bill becomes law.

Some"", Fallacies " Corrected

It should not for a moment be assumed that all the details of this very comprehensive, and in many ways complicated, draft Bill are fixed and unalterable. As a result of reflection and discussion, many points will arise that will cause the original drafting to be altered. In fact, it is abundantly clear that many such alterations, amendments, additions and deletions will become necessary before it can be entirely acceptable to pharmaceutical interests, and also perhaps from the point of view of the Government; and, after that is all over, then the House of Commons may also take a hand in the same endeavour. It has been stated that in the future the Pharmaceutical Society will be representative of one section only—those who carry on the business of chemists and druggists in open shop—and that pharmacists in hospitals, for instance, no longer will be within the control of the Pharmaceutical Society:

in fact, that pharmacy will be cut clean in two partspharmacists in business, keeping open shop and selling poisons, on the one hand, and in the other camp all other pharmacists not so engaged. This, of course, is all wrong and not in any way contemplated or intended by the draft Bill—nor would it be allowed to happen by the Council of the Society in any case. If the draft Bill is not specifically clear and definite in the expression of the deliberate intentions of the Committee, then such dubiety will certainly soon be rectified by the Government draftsmen. The decision on this point is expressly referred to in the report (pp. 10 and 11, pars. 20 and 21).

Again, on the point of dispensing of poisons in hospitals and in other places as distinct from chemists' shops, the draft Bill in Part III, Sec. 17 (c) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) provides for rules and regulations to be made by the Poisons Board covering this very question in a very wide scope, and with no specific exceptions. It is also suggested in the published comments (and, it would appear, is even so referred to in paragraph 13 would appear, is even so referred to in paragraph 13 of the minority report) that under a new statute a distinct new class of poison vendors is to be called into being as a definite and organised entity. Is this really so? These people are not, under the draft Bill, to be "authorised," they are not to be "registered," they are not to be "licensed." It would appear that under Clause 16 of the draft Bill the only right conferred is to apply, subject to rule and under certain ferred is to apply, subject to rule and under certain conditions, to have their names "entered on the list" as a seller of such poisons as may be in Part II of the new Poisons List.

Pharmaceutical Gains

It is very strongly represented by many pharmacists in the public expressions that Part II of the draft Bill is antagonistic to the vested interests of the calling, and that if they are to be asked to accept all these changes, the ultimate results of which, they feel, no one can with even rough certainty foretell, with their possible and probable disadvantages and loss of presently onjoyed privileges and rights, then the pharmaceutical community should be given a definite "quid pro quo" to recompense them for their alleged loss under the compromise. Here now it is necessary to go back to Part I of the draft Bill, and it will be found that very many advantages are granted to the Society—concessions that were never expected as an issue from this Committee—enactments which, when fully operative in course of time, cannot fail to raise the status of the practice of pharmacy. If you improve and consolidate the functions and the prestige of the Pharmaceutical Society, then you certainly in the long run help to improve the status of the individual pharmacist. The pharmaceutical qualification would have suffered incalculably if the Pharmaceutical Society had by any manner of means suffered a retrogression as the outcome of this departmental inquiry. All this has been saved, and on the contrary, and even unexpectedly in some quarters, the Pharmaceutical Society expectedly in some quarters, the Pharmaceutical Society has gained immensely in power and authority, and should in a few years rank high in official confidence and in public estimation. To this extent, at any rate, "Pharmacy" as such has not been entirely "left out of the report" and certainly not all the recommendations are "solely concerned with poisons." Who shall deny that, around this fairly and upon this foundation a few years hence it will be possible for

this foundation, a few years hence it will be possible for the Society, adequately housed in a brand-new home, worthy of its traditions, to build up, slowly it may be, a pharmaceutical profession with a more definite status a pharmaceutical profession with a more definite status and recognition, and with the work for which it is especially trained and examined, properly and on broad public grounds, definitely reserved to it? "Rome was not built in a day," but it is essential that each day some step forward should be taken towards the completion of the building. It is perhead approximately the completion of the building. It is perhead approximately that the completion of the building. It is perhead approximately that the completion of the building. It is perhead approximately the completion of the building. pletion of the building. It is perhaps unnecessary to refer to the proposed advantages of the draft Bill to pharmaceutical interests, but they are briefly outlined:-

(1) The Pharmaceutical Society the controlling head of pharmacy in Great Britain under the Privy Council.

(2) Compulsory membership of the Society, with graded

(3) Compulsory registration with the Pharmaceutical Society of all business premises of authorised sellers of

poisons.

(4) Administration of the poison regulations, as far as pharmacies are concerned, by the Pharmaceutical Society.

(5) Inspection of pharmacies by pharmacists only.

(6) Statutory Committee, with powers for removal from, and restoration to, the Register.

(7) Improper and misleading titles and "place names"

restricted.

(8) Corporate bodies now come under registration by the Pharmaceutical Society and pay annual fees to the Society.

Among the above list only the last-mentioned needs special comment here. The "company shops," an integral and permanent form of pharmaceutical practitioners, are now to be separately registered with the Pharmaceutical Society; thus for the first time they will be called upon to pay an annual fee for each establishment towards the organisation expenses of the Society that provides, promotes and protects the qualification that is used by them in their businesses, and without which they cannot carry on.

Alternatives to the Draft Bill

Those who call for radical and drastic opposition to the proposals of the Committee would do well to pause and consider what are the alternatives to the draft Bill, all ready, perhaps, to hand, and well known in official circles. It is common knowledge that at the time the Departmental Committee was set up and sitting, other schemes for dealing with the Committee's reference terms were actively canvassed. Mention shall only be made here to three alternative suggestions:-

(I) The Pharmaceutical Society to pass under the Home Office instead of remaining under the Privy Council.

(2) A Pharmacy Board—also functioning under the Home Office.

(3) The proposals (published in The Chemist and Druggist, March 22, p. 352) of the Glyn Jones memorandum.

The only comment that shall be made, in passing, with regard to any of these schemes is that, bad and baneful as they are considered to be by some—the proposals of the Committee with only poison administration passing partially from the Society and the Privy Council, and with all its other activities and duties left intact and consolidated-whatever would be said if the Society had been divested of its other statutory administrative duties as well, or at best only functioned as a kind of Advisory Board to a Secretary of State?

Adulation has very justly been bestowed on Mr. Gamble for his minority report and upon Mr. Young for his reservations, but hardly a word has been said of the work of Mr. Neathercoat. Very much of the minority report and, although to a less extent, of the reservations too, while very eminently desirable in themselves, really represent an ideal state of pharmaceutical affairs, apparently unobtainable in present-day politics. Knowing Mr. Neathercoat's record of service to pharmacy, most pharmacists will believe that he probably fought for all those ideals as strenuously as anyone throughout the long sittings of that Departmental Committee, but that in the end, realising their unattainment, he, as the practical business man that he is, then seriously applied himself to preserve and save as much as was possible and to get the best reforms for pharmacy that were obtainable under the circumstances. The report contains much that will help pharmacy, and provides a basis for an enhanced and improved Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Neathercoat has Improved Pharmaceuncai Society. Mr. Neathercoat has for twenty years been a great protagonist for pharmaceutical interests, and his experience and judgment stand unrivalled to-day among leaders of pharmacy. Most pharmacists, therefore, will be ready to accept that, in his strenuous work in connection with this draft report once again history will probably show. draft report, once again history will probably show, just the same as was the case in the very difficult negotiations over the Dangerous Drugs Acts, Ernest Tom Neathercoat has proved himself a Society loyalist, a statesman and diplomat too.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

North British Executive

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 23, Mr. Charles Simpson in the chair.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT WELCOMED

The Chairman said his first duty was to express, on behalf of the Executive, their great pleasure in having with them on this occasion the president of the Society (Mr. L. Moreton Parry) and the vice-president (Mr. A. R. Melhuish). These visits of the president and other members of the Council were very welcome, and,

he felt sure, were mutually advantageous.

The President said this was his first opportunity of meeting the Executive at an ordinary meeting, and it was a pleasure to meet and exchange opinions between North and South. It occurred to him at once that from the outset it was desirable that the Executive should know to the fullest extent what the Departmental Commitee's Report and the draft Pharmacy Bill really meant and included, and he was glad that the chairman, vice-chairman and Mr. Arthur were able to accept his invitation to London to hear at first hand all that had to be said. Until they clearly understood what the phraseology of the report and the draft Bill, which was the really important matter, contained and contemplated they were not in a position to discount the discount of the contemplated they were not in a position to discount the discount of the contemplated they were not in a position to discount of the contemplated they were not in a position to discount of the contemplated they were not in a position to discount of the contemplated they were not in a position to discount of the contemplated they were not in a position to discount of the contemplated the conte contemplated, they were not in a position to discuss any question of policy. He was not prepared to commit the Council or to ask the Council to commit itself to any definite details at the present moment. While reserving full liberty, he thought the draft Bill contained sufficient material to provide an opportunity, by means of negotiation, for accomplishing something that would be for the benefit of the craft. It was very easy to be for the benefit of the craft. It was very easy to write against the draft Bill and it might even be very popular; but one had to realise responsibility, put personal considerations aside, and endeavour to secure what was best for the interests of the craft. The Council must make every endeavour to be prepared to take effective action so that whenever the Bill came before Parliament it would be so rationally shaped as to conserve the interests of pharmacists. That really indicated the position of the Council up to the present time. As president it would be his endeavour to secure that the Executive would be kept in very close touch with the Council when these matters were under consideration.

The Vice-President said it was a great pleasure to come for the first time to the North British Branch and see something of the working of their examinations and also of the manner in which the business of the Society was conducted in the North. The president had already covered the ground fully, though briefly, in regard to the Departmental Committee's report and draft Pharmacy Bill, and he would add nothing to that. might say that he was an optimist, a term which he had seen defined as indicating a person who, meeting a difficulty, finds it to be an opportunity. This was undoubtedly an opportunity in the history of pharmacy which, if missed, might not occur again for a generation. He was viewing the situation not so much from the point of view of poisons as from the point of view of the profession of pharmacy. He would have liked the Committee to reach a definition of what is the business of a chemist and druggist. If only they had been able to go some way in defining what is the business of a chemist and druggist, they would also have gone a long way to establish on sure and definite grounds the practice of pharmacy as a profession or craft in this country. Although, like the president, he realised the heavy responsibility resting upon all those who were called upon to act as leaders in pharmacy at the present juncture, he was resolved to go forward. He thought they should make the utmost endeavour to apply all the wisdom and insight possible to the consideration of this Speaking from the point of view of an optimist, he had every confidence that by so doing they

might leave pharmacy in a better position than they found it.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE

It was agreed: "That the next election of Executive take place on Wednesday, June 18, 1930, and that the chairman and vice-chairman be appointed scrutineers of the voting papers, with power to add to their number."

EXAMINATIONS

A discussion took place on the report on consolidation of the examination regulations, and it was agreed to remit the report to the joint committee representing the Executive, the Board of Examiners for Scotland, and Scottish teachers, for consideration and report to the Executive.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1929

It was reported that a memoraudum had been submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland.

After reciting the principal provisions of the Act, the memorandum continues:—

It is noted that in all references to schemes of health services we find mention of medical practitioners, nurses, midwives, dentists and opticians, but never a reference to a pharmacist as a necessary unit in such health services. In the Pharmacy Acts the State has recognised that in

In the Pharmacy Acts the State has recognised that in the public interest in a well-ordered state the duly qualified pharmacist is a necessary individual who has an essential function to discharge in the body politic. Those who have responded to the call of the State by complying with the requirements and acquiring the statutory certificate of skill and knowledge and experience requisite for the practice of pharmacy are reasonably entitled to ask the State to reserve to them the carrying out of the public service they have qualified themselves to render. They are also entitled to ask that the conditions of such service should be sufficiently remunerative to justify the expenditure of the necessary time and money to acquire the qualification. Just as the State, in the public interest, limits the practice of medicine to duly qualified medical practitioners, so also should the State limit the practice of pharmacy to duly qualified pharmacists.

The Executive therefore respectfully suggest that in any health schemes sanctioned by the Department of Health it shall be provided that the dispensing, compounding, and supplying of medicines, either in institutions or otherwise, shall be done by or under the personal supervision of a duly qualified pharmacist.

qualified pharmacist...

The Executive further respectfully suggest that for the convenience and benefit of the community the general scheme for pharmaceutical service under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, should as far as possible be adopted in health schemes under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929....

A reply had been received from the Department in which they say that they appreciate that the National Health Insurance scheme for pharmaceutical service provides machinery which might meet the requirements of local authorities in certain circumstances, and that in so far as they may be consulted in future they will bear in mind this suggestion. A copy of the memorandum had also been forwarded to each local authority in Scotland.

Poor Law (Consolidated) Regulations

With regard to the Public Assistance Order, 1930, under the Poor Law Act, 1927 (Consolidated) Regulations, a memorandum has been received from the Minister of Health pointing out that there was some doubt as to whether a local authority could properly appoint a pharmacist to be a senior poor-law officer with security of tenure. Should such an appointment be proposed, the Minister would require to be consulted. It had been explained to Scottish members of Parliament that while the Poor Law Act, 1927, does not apply to Scotland, Scottish pharmacists were interested in the status of pharmacists as public dispensers, and desired to support the ciaim made on behalf of English pharmacists.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, May 1

There does not seem to be much in the industrial outlook whether on this side or on the Continent to add to activity in the produce markets, and there continues to be considerable hesitation about entering into new commitments in spite of easy monetary conditions. Our fiscal regime is open to a great deal of criticism, having regard to foreign competition, and home industries are, of course, smarting under heavy taxation, which is making it the more difficult for certain industries in bringing about a return to remunerative working. There has been no particular feature in the leading commodities at Mincing Lane. Sugar is still on the dull side pending an expansion of trade buying, but prices are showing resistance at slightly lower rates. Notwithstanding the tapping holiday now being enforced according to cable advices, rubber dipped again to the extreme lowest touched early in January, due to the continued heavy accumulation of home stocks and the distinct lull in the demand. Business in crude drugs remains much as previously reported, with price changes mostly downwards. Tragacanth has been in fair demand for the medium and fine grades, which are in short supply. Cod-liver oil is firm in view of the poor Finmarken fishing results. Morocco cumin seed is higher to arrive. Senega is cheaper on the spot and seed is higher to arrive. Senega is cheaper on the spot and to arrive. Spanish saffron is cheaper, and menthol is firm. In essential oils, Sicilian lemon and bergamot are easier, while cedarwood and Bourbon geranium are steadier. In the pharmaceutical chemicals group, about the only changes of importance are an easier feeling in tartaric acid, citric acid and cream of tartar, due to lack of demand. A number of products controlled by conventions are being sold at slightly below fixed prices. Depression continues among the industrial chemicals, but most items are unchanged, due largely to the control of prices. Sodium chlorate is easier, and formaldehyde is steadier. Carbolic acid crystals have been very quiet, but makers' prices are apparently maintained. In the fixed oils group, coconut, cotton and palm kernel oils are firm. Linseed tends to improve and palm oils are again slightly easier, closing steady. Turpentine has declined considerably, and rape is easier. seed is higher to arrive. Senega is cheaper on the spot and

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower		
Coriander seed Cumin seed (Mor, c.i.f.)	Cassia oil Linseed oil Shellac (spot)	Bergamot oil Camphor (Jp. ref.) Cream of tartar	Calumba Castor oll (Italian) Chamomiles		
	Steadier	Ipecacuanha (M.G.) Lemon oil Palm oils	Lead oxides Metol Rubber Saffron		
	Formaldehyde	Pimento Rape oil Sodium chlorate Tartaric acid	Senega Turpentine White lead		

Cablegram

BERGEN, April 29.—The catch of cod since the opening of the scason now amounts to 55,458,000, against 65,436,000 at the corresponding date of last year. The yield of steam-refined medicinal cod-liver oil is 74,176 hectolitres, against 81,499 hectolitres last year. Market is quiet. The Lofoten fishing has now finished, while reports from Finmarken show only poor results. only poor results.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR-AGAR.—Kobe No. 1 is offered at 3s. 91d. per lb. c.i.f. for May shipment and Kobe No. 2 at 3s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f.

ALOES.—Curação pale livers are very scarce at 135s. to 140s. per cwt. spot. Ordinary manufacturing grade is worth

120s. per cwt. spot, but is difficult to find. To arrive, t.q. in limited quantity is available at 108s. per cwt. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese regulus has been quieter, but there is still a fair inquiry on the spot and also for metal afloat. Spot lots are quoted at about £29 10s. and at £26 c.i.f. English high-grade regulus is £46 to £46 10s., and good ordinary brands range down to £40. Chinese crude is still nominal at £23 10s., and Chinese white oxide is worth £33 to £33 10s. per ton.

ARECA for May-June shipment is offered at from 34s. to 35s. per cwt. c.i.f., and on the spot 45s. per cwt. is quoted for poorish quality.

BALSAMS.—Good hard bright *Tolu* has been the object of a little inquiry. Spot stocks are low, with practically no new arrivals. There has been no price movement, but position points to higher values, on the spot at from 5s. 10d, to 5s. 1d. per lb. *Canada* is quoted at from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb., and genuine *Peru* at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. according to quality 76. 6d. per lb. according to quality.

Belladonna.—For fair green leaves, scarce on spot, 60s. per cwt. spot is asked.

BISMUTH.—An arrival of 25,672 lb. of metal has taken place from Belgium.

CALUMBA is unchanged and some sales of slightly damaged have been made. For natural sorts, from 30s. to 32s. 6d. spot is quoted.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is dull of sale at 2s. 4½d. per lb. for slabs on the spot, and for May-June shipment 2s. 1¼d. c.i.f. is quoted; ¼oz. tablets offer at 2s. 9½d. per lb. on the spot and at 2s. 8d. c.i.f.; flowers offer at 2s. 6d. on

CARDAMOMS.—At auction on Thursday 110 packages offered, of which about 70 packages sold at and after the sale at steady to firm rates, comprising Ceylon-Mysore, bold pale 4s. 10d., medium ditto 4s. 1d., small 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.; medium to bold shelly splits, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.; Mangalore, medium round, 4s. per ib.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There is very little spot stock of old crop left and prices are very firm, 77s, 6d, for four-years-old being quoted, with buyers at 75s. Two to three-years-old peel is quoted at 70s. per cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—There has been more inquiry for first pickings Belgium and/or French. The value on spot is at from 245s. to 250s. per cwt. for good white and 260s. for bold white. No brown old crop is available, and there have been no speculative offers yet for this season's crop.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are firm and unchanged at 113d. per lb. on the spot. Sellers of May-July shipment quote 1s. per-

The landings in London of Zanzibar during the week ending April 26 were nil and the deliveries 84, leaving a stock of 861, against 2.020 in 1929 and 13,819 bales in 1928. The landings in London (January 1 to April 26) amount to 3,133, against 3.531 in 1929, and the deliveries 3,270, against 4,010 in 1929. The landings of Madagascar for the week ending April 26 were 234 end deliveries 10, leaving a stock of 2,060, against 1,832 in 1929 and nil in 1928. Landings of Madagascar from January 1 to April 26 amount to 2,823, against 598 in 1929, and the deliveries 782, against 1,533 in 1929.

COCHINEAL.—On the spot 2s, 8d. to 2s, 9d. is quoted for greys and 3s, for black.

Cocoa Butter.—Prime English is quoted at from 1s. 13d. to 1s. 2d., C.F.R. at 1s. 2dd., and Van Houten's A at 1s. 2dd. per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL remains quite firm, and Norwegian makers are inclined to ask higher prices on account of the poor fishing so far at Finmarken. Prices range from 105s. to 109s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest new non-freezing Lofoten oil.

Berger, April 15.—The past fortnight gave rich catches with a fair production of cod-liver oil, and the former production difference has now been brought down to practically nothing. The official production figures are as follows:—

	Production of								
		La	Landing in cod medicinal						
			n million		od-liver o	il	in		
			kilos		in hecto	ıl.	hectol.		
1930			168.7		73,604		7.004		
1929			184.3		75,775		7,941		
1928			145.2		40,181		7,560		
1927			161.7		61,293	.,	5,645		

The Finmarken fishing has now commenced, but it is impossible to say how it will turn out. A weaker undertone has prevailed in the market lately, and the buying policy from consuming markets has been cautious. Manufacturers who have not disposed of their production will have to register a loss on this season's work at to-day's prices.

DAMIANA is very firm at 10d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot at from 11d. to 1s, per lb. The balance of the crop has been almost entirely absorbed.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Fine reboiled Singapore lump is still unobtainable, with a parcel of slight mixed offering at £33; up to £40 was recently paid for a small lot of fine reboiled.

GALANGAL ROOT is offered at 40s. per cwt. c.i.f. new crop to arrive.

GALLS.—Chinese are steady, ordinary shape offering for April-May shipment at 79s. per cwt. c.i.f., and May-June at 77s. c.i.f.

HENBANE.—Egyptian leaves are very scarce at 28s. spot.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso is quoted at 12s. 3d. per lb. for f.a.q., and Minas at 12s. Cartagena is nominal in the absence of supplies.

JALAP.—Stocks of 10-12 per cent. Mexican are almost exhausted. On the spot for 16.6 per cent. testing, 1s. 10td. is

MENTHOL remains firm at from 15s. 72d. to 15s. 9d. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot, and for May-June shipment 15s. od. c.i.f. is quoted.

MERCURY.—The trade demand is still confined to small lots on the spot, and terms on the open market, less the usual 3 per cent. discount, are about £22 12s. 6d. Consumers do not seem disposed to buy in excess of their actual requirements, which is partly due to the recent concessions made by outside selling interests. There has been no change in the attitude of the Combine, whose terms are still on the basis of £22 5s. net for lots of ten bottles and £22 2s. 6d. for parcels of eleven bottles and upwards on the spot. The MERCURY.—The trade demand is still confined to small for parcels of eleven bottles and upwards on the spot. The current quotation for shipment stands at £21 15s. per bottle f.o.b. net for quantities of at least 25 bottles.

OPIUM valued at £4,500 has arrived in London from Persia. ORANGE JUICE.—Spanish natural "rose-head" squeezed is offered at 2s. per imperial gallon c.i.f. London.

PIMENTO is easier at 7d. per lb. on the spot, and for April-May shipment 54s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

RHUBARB.—Shensi is very scarce and almost unobtainable. Prices for rough round High-dried remain steady at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for the better grades; manufacturing root, dark fracture, is on offer at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per

RUBBER has again fallen rather severely, and is \$\frac{3}{6}d\$. per lb. lower on the week. This decline, which was rather sudden, is due to heavy liquidations of the near positions. At one time spot "dipped" to below 7d, per lb., but recovered slightly before the close. Stocks continue to accumulate, and arrivals last week totalled 1,966 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,134 tons, showing a further increase in the stocks of 832 tons. The London stock now stands at 74,034 tons, against 31,215 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 23,546 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and May, 7d.; June, 7\frac{1}{6}d.; July-September, 7\frac{1}{4}d.; October-December, 7\frac{1}{2}d. per lb.

SAFFRON is cheaper at from 36s. to 40s. per lb. for Valencia as to quality.

as to quality.

SARSAPARILLA.—Genuine grey Jamaica is quoted at 1s. 11d. per lb., and native red Jamaica, which has been in rather better demand, at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Mexican, shortly landing, is quoted at 101d., and crown Honduras at 1s, 91d. c.i.f.

SEEDS.—Anise.—Spanish is 60s. and Russian 31s. per cwt. on the spot. Canary.—Mazagan on spot is selling at 27s. 6d., on the spot. Canary.—Mazagan on spot is selling at 27s. 6d., and Morocco is firm at 25s. 6d. per cwt. Cumin.—Malta on spot is quiet at 70s. and shipment at 65s. c.i.f. Morocco is firm at 57s. 6d. spot. The price for shipment has advanced to 56s. 6d. c.i.f. Fenugreek.—Business has been passing in Morocco at 17s. 6d. spot. The price quoted for shipment is 16s. c.i.f. Coriander on the spot is offered at 8s. and for shipment at 8s. 3d. c.i.f. No business is passing. Mustard —English is 25s. to 30s., according to quality. Caraway.—Sellers of Dutch now offering at 39s. spot. Dutch for prompt shipment is quoted at 36s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and May-June shipment at 37s. c.i.f.

SENEGA is easier on the spot at about 3s. 6d. per lb., and for forward shipment about 3s. 1½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Senna.—A few cases good bold green fine new crop Alexandrian pods are available at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb., with intermediate grades offering down to 2s. 6d. spot, but of rather poor quality for the price. Tinnevelly for shipment is firmer, but the spot market has not responded up to the present. The spot value is at from 7d. down to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 grade.

SHELLAC.—The spot market for usual standard TN orange after being firmer, closed easier at 130s. per cwt.; fine orange is 155s. to 220s.; pure button, 175s., and AC cakey at from 150s. to 152s. 6d. To arrive, the sales include May-June shipment at 115s. c.i.f., closing sellers at 115s.

c.i.f. Sales for delivery include May at 120s. to 116s. to 121s. to 117s., August at 121s. to 126s. to 124s., and October at 123s. 6d. to 128s. to 127s.

TONKA BEANS.—Finest Para frosted is offered cheaply at 1s. 9d., and lower grades are easier, with dullish part frosted at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., and manufacturing at 1s. 2d. Angostura unchanged.

Vanilla.—With a very quiet demand and ample stocks prices are easy: good-flavoured 7in. new crop Seychelles offer at 7s. 6d. per lb. down to 5s. for manufacturing quality; good Bourbon offer at 9s. 6d. for 7in. and at 8s. 6d. for 6 to 7in.; Tahiti offers at 6s. 3d. per lb.

Essential Oils

PRICES generally are unchanged, though the market for a few oils is decidedly firmer. Anise and cassia are firm on spot. American peppermint, spearmint and cedarwood are firm to come forward. Bourbon geranium is scarce on spot. Sicilian orange oils are unchanged for the best grades, but Californian orange is lower. Japanese peppermint is quiet. Spanish spike shows an upward tendency.

ANISE (STAR) is in small demand with very limited spot stocks at about 4s, per lb. for leads and 3s, 9d, for tins on the spot. From the Continent, 3s. 9d, c.i.f. is quoted for tins. There are no direct c.i.f. offers. A few cases of leads have been sold at 3s. 10¹/₂d. per lb. spot.

BERGAMOT is dull and easier at from 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot from 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. is quoted.

CAMPHOR.—A very limited quantity of Japanese white can be had at 2s. 3d. per lb., and Chinese at 1s. 11d. per lb.

Cassia has a firmer tendency, but is unaltered at 4s. per lb on the spot, and to arrive 3s. 4½d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CEDARWOOD:-Small sales have been made at the higher price of 1s. 8d. per lb.

CITRONELLA is unchanged. Ceylon is firm at 2s. 6d. per lb. spot and 2s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. to come forward. J quoted at 2s. 7d. per lb. spot and 2s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS is unchanged at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. according to test.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is very scarce and selling at 17s. per lb on the spot. To come forward, 16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

LAVENDER is dull at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. per lb. spot according to seller.

LEMON.—Genuine pure natural hand-pressed oil, with naturally occurring citral content from 4 to 4.5 per cent., is offered at 4s. per lb. c.i.f. London, ex producers. Machinemade, with 4 per cent. natural citral content, is offered at 3s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. London, ex producers. Other quotations, for presumably B.P. standard, range from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for machine-pressed and at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. c.i.f. for sponge-pressed. Spot prices are from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 9d. and 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb. respectively.

Orange.—Sicilian bitter and sweet are unchanged for the best grades and are offered at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb. c.i.f. and at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. on the spot. Jamaica sweet orange is about 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Californian orange is lower at 6s. 9d. per lb. spot for single cases and down to 6s. 4d. per lb. for round lots (say, minimum 500 lb.) on the

PATCHOULI.—Ordinary grade is quoted on the spot at 18s. 3d. per lb., and special grade at 19s. 9d. per lb. spot.

PEPPERMINT.—American natural tin oil is quoted at from 13s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f., according to seller, for tins in cases. It is reported from American shippers that a considerable amount of inferior quality oil has been on offer lately. Redistilled is quoted at 14s, 9d. per lb. c.i.f. H.G.H. is at from 18s. 3d. to 18s. 6d. per lb. Japanese dementholised is quiet and firm at from 5s. 1₂d. to 5s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi-Suzuki. Sales to arrive include April-June shipment at 5s. 7½d. c.i.f. and May-June shipment at

5s. 6d. c.i.f. Sassafras is firm at 5s. 3d. per lb. spot for natural

SPEARMINT is slightly firmer at 19s. to 19s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for good branded oil, though there have been c.i.f. offers as low as 17s. 6d. per lb. from some sellers.

SPIKE.—Spanish spike shows an upward tendency, and the proviously quoted cheap prices do not obtain, as peasant distillers are demanding higher rates, and during the coming season prices will be on a higher level. Wholesale lots of Spanish spike in drums are quoted at 2s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. WORMSEED (CHENOPODIUM) is quoted at from 12s. 6d. to 13s.

per lb. spot, according to quantity. To come forward, offers range from 11s. 9d. c.i.f. to 12s. c.i.f.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period April 23 to April 29 (inclusive): Almond (Fr.) 10 cs.; anise (H.-K.) 9 cs., (Fr.) 10 cs.; apricot (Fr.) 10 cs.; bergamot (It.) 23 cs.; caraway (Neth.) 4 cs.; cassia (H.-K.) 5 c.; citronella (Java) 4 dm.; clove (Fr.) 8 dm., (Ger.) 2 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.) 80 cs., (Sp.) 50 cs.; geranium (Fr.) 1 cs., (Alg.) 10 dm.; gingergrass (Br. Ind.) 6 cs.; iris (Fr.) 3 cs.; lavender (Fr.) 1 cs. 5 cks.; lemon (It.) 89 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.) 2 dm.; lime (B.W.I.) 6 cs.; orange (It.) 2 cs., (U.S.) 1 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.) 2 cs.; peppermint (Jap.) 355 cs., (Fr.) 20 cs., (U.S.) 9 cs., (Can.) 2 dm.; pine needle (Ger.) 1 dm.; sandalwood (Aust.) 10 cs.; spike (Sp.) 1 dm.; undescribed (B.W.I.) 7 cs., (It.) 34 cs., (U.S.) 3 dm. 11 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE only changes of importance to record are further reductions in values of products which should at this time of the year be showing an upward tendency, such as tartaric acid, citric acid and cream of tartar. Many of the articles controlled by Conventions are being sold at a slight discount on the fixed prices.

ACETANILIDE shows no change, with the market dull: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 4³₄d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN is steady, but sales are unimportant and some price cutting is reported: crystals, five cwt., 12s. 9½d.; two cwt., 13s. 0½d.; less than two cwt., 13s. 3½d. per lb.; powder, 1½d. per lb. more.

ASPIRIN is unchanged; business is on the quiet side: home trade, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity; export to British Possessions and Colonies, ten cwt., 2s. 8d. up to 2s. 9½d. per lb. for small parcels, f.o.b.; export to other destinations, about 3d. per lb. more. Home and Continental makers are quoting level throughout.

BARBITONE is slow of sale and prices are being depressed in some quarters: spot, about 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE remains quiet, with spot values quoted at about 2s, per lb., in carboys, for f.f.c.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is moving fairly well, with quantities ex works about 2s. per lb.; spot parcels, about 2s. 1d. per lb. ex store.

BENZONAPHTHOL remains dull, with dealers offering on spot at about 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb. as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS are steady at the Convention prices, with little or no outside competition: carbonate, 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; subnitrate, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

BROMDES.—There is nothing fresh to report; business seems to be poor, while price cutting is still in evidence: dealers quote ammonium, 1s. 9d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5dd.; sodium B.P., about 1s. 8d. per lb. for fair quantities. Home makers' list prices are unchanged: actual sales prices are competitive with dealers'.

CALCIUM LACTATE is unchanged on a quiet market: quoted from 1s, 12d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is well maintained at home makers' prices of 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity; foreign on spot, 3s. 6d.

CITRIO ACID (B.P. crystals).—The price of foreign on the spot in fair-sized quantities continues in the region of Is. 8d. per lb., less 5 per cent.; market has shown no material improvement in demand. English makers also quote Is, 8d. less 5 per cent.

quote Is. 8d. less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The market continues dull and prices for spot show a further depression to about 96s, to 97s, per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for B.P. quality foreign. Home make is quoted at 97s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady on a slow market: dealers quote spot at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is a poor market: dealers quote spot at about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is offering on spot at about 4s, 6d, to 4s 10d, per lb. as to quantity; business remains quiet.

HEXAMINE.—Convention prices of 2s. 2³d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. continue to be discounted by outside offers of about 1s. 10³d. to 2s. per lb. as to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is fairly steady and business is moderate: controlled prices of 3s, 74d, up to 4s, 5d, per lb. as to quantity continue in force.

Lactic acid (B.P.) is steady, with quantities in carboys at ls. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is steady as quoted by makers and dealers at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL shows no change, with dealers offering spot at 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

METOL is quoted at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., the lower price for one-cwt. lots.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is quoted from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity for 100 per cent. powder; prices might be a point lower for large quantities.

PARALDEHYDE is steady on a dull market: quoted from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN is on the quiet side and there is some price cutting, despite the Convention figures of 3s. 8d, to 3s. 11d. per lb. for crystals and 12d, per lb. more for powder.

PHENAZONE is steady but in poor request: quoted at controlled prices of 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb. for crystals and 1½d. per lb. more for powder. Price cutting is also noticeable here.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is steady on spot at the agreed prices of 5s 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is quiet: quantities on spot, $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. in drums; small spot parcels, 6d. per lb. ex-store.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains slow of sale: spot is 3s, 6d. per lb.

RESORCIN is unchanged on spot at 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

SACCHARIN is quoted by makers at 43s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is steady at the home makers' prices of 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity.

Salot remains slow of sale with quoted prices unchanged at 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. as to quantity for crystals, with powder $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. more.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is neglected: spot is about 10s. per lb.; forward, 9s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s. per lb. c.i.f.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues steady but showing little life: home trade, powder, two tons, 1s. 10d.; one ton, 1s. 10½d.; ten cwt., 1s. 11d.; five cwt., 1s. 11½d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 1d.; less quantities, 2s. 2d. per lb.; crystals, 1d. per lb. more, carriage paid. Export prices f.o.b. London or Continent, powder, two tons, 1s. 10¾d. up to 2s. 0¾d. per lb. for small parcels, with crystals 1d. per lb. more.

SULPHONAL is steady on a slow market: spot, 10s. 1d. to 11s 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. leviss) is unchanged at 2s, 9d. to 2s, 11d, per lb, as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—The poor state of trade recently commented upon continues and spot prices show a further decline to about 1s. 2½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign. The market is unsteady. English makers quote 1s. 2¾d. less 5 per cent.

THYMOL is unchanged, with synthetic fine white controlled at 8s. 9d. for five cwt. up to 9s. 8d. per lb. for small parcels.

VANELIN is unchanged on a quiet market: ex clove oil, 14s, per lb. in cwt. lots; smaller quantities, 14s, 3d, to 14s, 6d.; ex guaiacol, 13s, 6d. per lb. in cwt. lots; lower prices for large quantities.

The following prices have been received from a Swiss maker: Allylbromide, 12s. per lb.; ethylbromide, 2s. per lb.; phenylaceticacidethylester, 4s. per lb.; sodium iodoxychinolinsulphonate, 54s. 6d. per lb.; all f.o.b. Continental port, or c.i.f. London, duty not paid.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, April 30.

During the past week there has been little business of importance moving in industrial chemicals. Values quoted are unchanged, and the tone throughout continues steady, due in most instances to the control of prices. Chlorate of soda is easier and formaldehyde is steadier. Lead products are lower.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) is meeting with the usual spot demand at from 10d. to 1s. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; slightly less for big contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is steady, with grey galvanising at £21 7s. 6d. to £21 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store, and slightly less for contracts.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE is lower for export at £7 17s. 6d, per ton f.o.b, U.K., packed in double bags, and £8 7s. per ton in single bags for 20-60 per cent. nitrogen. Home trade is £10 for April and £10 2s. May-June delivery.

ARSENIC.—There is a continued dull demand, but Cornish agents maintain their terms at about £15 17s, 6d. f.o.r. mines for 99 per cent. white powder. Mexican high-grade is worth about £16 15s. c.i.f. Liverpooi.

CAUSTIC POTASH is unchanged at Convention rates: 88 to 92 per cent., solid, spot, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less c.i.f. in all cases.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The vagaries of the copper market have undoubtedly interfered for the time being with the filling of requirements in copper sulphate. At any rate, business lately was very slow and the terms quoted are more or less nominal, while British Associated Makers are asking about £24 to £24 10s. f.o.b., less 5 per cent., but purchases could doubtless be made more cheaply; inasmuch as Continental can be obtained at around £22 f.o.b. for casks.

FORMALDEHYDE continues competitive with a moderate business: 40 per cent. by volume, £33 to £33 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is finding a fair amount of business: good quality, 11s. to 12s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid; less for lower grades.

LEAD-PRODUCTS.—In consequence of the further fall in the price of the metal there has been an official reduction made of £1 a ton for white lead and lead oxides. White lead ground in oil delivered U.K. now stands at £51, and dry white lead at £42 a ton, less 5 per cent. and allowances as to quantity. English red lead and litharge in 5-to 20-ton lots for the home traders is £32. This is the third time these official prices have been reduced within a relatively short period.

OXALIC ACID is steady but on the quiet side: quantities, £32 per ton; small spot parcels, 33s. per cwt. ex store.

SAL AMMONIAC is steady but quiet: dealers quote dog-tooth crystals at £32; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £17 12s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

SODIUM ACETATE is steady as quoted by dealers for spot parcels at £20 15s. per ton, in casks, ex store; demand is small.

SODIUM CHLORATE is easier: quantities, £24 10s. per ton ex store; small parcels, about 3d. per lb. ex store.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE is steady, with dealers quoting 42d to 5d per lb. for quantities; smaller parcels, about 52d per lb. ex store.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is steady as quoted by dealers: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £9 5s.; broken, £10 5s. per ton, in drums, ex store or wharf.

ZINC-OXIDE.—There has not been much demand lately, the unsettlement in the metal having made consumers more cautious. Some of the larger makers this week lowered their terms by £1 a ton, and quote white seal at £31, green seal at £28, and red seal at £26. The price of zino fell on Wednesday to £16 17s. 6d. a ton, or about the lowest point seen for this century, due to excessive production and a big uncold surplus.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—There has been no material improvement in the demand and prices quoted are unchanged throughout. ANILINE OIL is unchanged at 8½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SAIT is also unchanged at 8½d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is unaltered at 9½d. per lb., carriage paid. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS continue unchanged, but makers' prices seem to be maintained at about 7d. to 7½d. per lb. carriage paid, or f.o.b. in drums with overcasks; business is quiet. Crude carbolic 60's, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon naked at works. CREDSOTE OIL continues to be quoted for export at 4½d. to 4¾d. per gallon in bulk quantities, f.o.b. Home trade price continues in the region of 4d. per gallon ex works. CRESYLIC ACID continues very quiet with prices unchanged; pale 97 to 99 per cent., 2s. to 2s. 2d.; refined, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d.; dark, 85 per cent., 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon naked at works. NAPHTHALENE is unchanged, with the market quiet: flakes and balls, £14 15s. to £15 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. METHYL ALCOHOL continues on spot at about £42 per ton in drums; cheaper prices for quantities. PYRIDINE continues a dull market: nominal at 4s, to 4s, 6d. per gallon f.o.b. Toluol is steady and in fair demand: commercial 90's, 1s. 10d.; pure, 2s. 3d. per gallon ex works. XYLOL continues dull, with prices unchanged; commercial, 1s. 10d.; pure, about 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon ex works. Pitch is quiet and unchanged at 47s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

COCONUT, ootton and palm kernel oils are firm markets. Palm oils are again slightly easier, but close steady. Linseed oil tends to improve on a healthier market. American turpentine shows a further considerable loss. Other items are quiet and unchanged. ACID OILS are dull, with prices about level: coconut and/or palm kernel, 3ls. 6d.; groundnut, 28s.; soya, 26s. 6d. spot. Castor.—Business is still

quiet; prices are unchanged: pharmaceutical, 47s.; first prossings, 42s.; second pressings, 39s. 6d. per cwt., in barrels, on the spot, in not less than one-ton lots. Coconut is firm and fairly busy. deodorised, spot, 41s. 6d.; Ceylon, 35s. 3d. c.i.f. Cotton.—Prices are well maintained and firm: deodorised, 38s. 6d.; common edible, 36s. 6d.; soapmaking, 34s. 6d.; crude, 31s. 6d. spot. Groundnut has been slow all the week: deodorised, spot, 41s. 6d.; crude Oriental, 36s. 6d. PALM KERNEL is firm at full rates: deodorised, 41s. 3d.; crude, 35s. spot. PALM.—Prices show a further slight reduction, but the market is now steady and showing a little more life: Lagos, 26s. 9d.; softs, 26s. 6d.; mediums, 27s. 3d.; hards, 23s. 6d.; bleached, 29s. 6d. spot. Rape is quiet and easier: refined, 42s.; crude, 40s. 6d. spot. Sova is quiet but steady: deodorised, 37s. 9d.; crude, 34s. 3d. spot. Linseed (raw, naked) is steady on spot and for near positions and shows a slight improvement for distant positions: on spot, 41s.; May, 39s.; May-August, 38s. 6d.; September-December, 37s. 4½d. Boiled oil, on spot, 44s. 3d. Turpentine.—Prices have weakened again a good deal, the main reason for this being the reported freer movement of new crop from America, which caused a considerable decline in the Savannah quotation. At the reduced level, and in view of the healthy statistical position, there is a fair demand coming forward, while prices stand at 41s, 3d, for spot and 41s, for May and June and July-December. Last week's deliveries were 1,339 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 31,379 barrels, against 30,982 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were returned at 14,344 barrels, which, with the afloats of 1,600 barrels, make the London visible supply 16,444 barrels, which compares with 15,436 barrels a year before. Resin.—There has been some further weakness under the continued slackness of demand and the reported large stocks in America. C.i.f. terms for shipment are as follows: B/D 14s. 1½d, to 14s. 10½d. E 15s. 9d., F/H

Bismuth Salts

One of the makers has issued the following circular:—
"We feel that some measure of protection should be provided for our customers against a further unexpected fall in the price of metal. It has therefore been decided that the following 'fall clause' shall operate on all sales of 28 lbs. and upwards:—Should we reduce the prices of bismuth salts, you will be protected in price on any delivery of 28 lb. and upwards which has been made within 14 days of the fall, provided that you undertake not to pass on this protection, or any part of it, to your own customers on any amounts under 28 lb., and then only when such deliveries have been made within 14 days of the fall."

The Mercury Market

" Mercurio Europeo " of Lausanne inform us that "Rumours have been circulated amongst buyers on the European and other markets of the world, specially on that of the United States of America, reporting the possibility of a dissolution of the Italo-Spanish syndicate, a consequence of the changes that took place in the Government in Spain, to be followed by a fall in the present price of the head-quarters in Lausanne, owing to the competition that would arise between the two groups when realising their respective stocks. These rumours having been brought to the know-ledge of 'Mercurio Europeo,' they beg to notify and con-firm to the consumers that there is no foundation whatever in these allegations, which simply originate from the adversaries of the syndicate. There is no reason at all to suggest saries of the syndicate. There is no reason at all to suggest that the Spanish Government should be against the Italo-Spanish agreement. The price fixed by 'Mercurio Europeo' will remain unaltered, in accordance with its policy of stabilisation, so much in favour with actual consumers. The exaggerated heavy stocks alleged to be in the hands of the syndicate in no way influence the fixing of prices, the mines being able to sell only quantities that can be taken un by being able to sell only quantities that can be taken up by the market to cover consumption. The mines have neither the intention nor the desire or possibility to sell separately, they being in a position to cover 95 per cent. of the demand for mercury in Europe, Asia and the Far East. Buyers are warned against the manœuvres of interested parties who wish, it seems, to revive the hope of again introducing the former system of speculation in mercury, against which the organisation of "Mercurio Europeo" arose, fixing a stable price for the longest period of time possible. As it is, the Lausanne price has undergone no change for the last eighteen months."



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Testimonial to Dr. C. H. Hampshire

SIR,—A testimonial is being arranged in recognition of the work done by Dr. C. H. Hampshire as honorary general secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The object of this letter is to bring the testimonial to the notice of those who may not have been reached in other ways. Subscriptions are limited to 5s., and will be gladly received by the undersigned. It is proposed to make the meeting at Cardiff the occasion of the presentation. Dr. Hampshire served as one of the honorary general secretaries for a period of ten years, and we feel sure that members will be glad to join in showing their appreciation of this hard work in the interests of the Conference.—Yours faithfully,

C. E. CORFIELD, G. R. BOYES,

Hon. General Secretaries. 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Council Election

SIR,—The Council of the Society has decided to make a modification in the form of the voting papers for the Council election this year. Instead of crossing out the names of those candidates for whom they do not wish to vote, members will vote by placing a cross in the square next to the names of those candidates for whom they do wish to vote. As this is the first occasion when the new form of papers will be used, it is particularly desirable that members should read carefully the instructions for voting printed at the foot of each paper.

Yours faithfully.

Hugh N. Linstead, Secretary.

17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

SIR,—Is it not still necessary to emphasise the claims of the pharmacist behind the counter? By far the largest number of qualified individuals are in retail businesses, and, obviously, it is very important at this epoch that the predominating influence on the Council should be of those actually engaged in the everyday work of the pharmacy. Men who have already had wide administrative experience in public work are needed in order that they may take their stand without the preliminary tuition of the hidebound masters of the past. In consequence I would strongly recommend pharmacists throughout the country to instal candidates possessing these essential qualifications. Such a candidate is standing in this area, and I trust a special effort will be made by all to secure his election and that of similar candidates who alone can be our true representatives.—Yours faithfully,

Arthur W. Williams.

Taunton.

SIR,—Mr. Keall, in his statement of his election policy (C. & D., April 12, p. 450), says that yearly subscriptions should be expected from members of the Society towards the formation of a "parliamentary fund" on a permanent basis, so that a "pharmaceutical parliamentary group" can be obtained quickly. I fail to agree with Mr. Keall, because I consider this scheme both unwise and impracticable. Unwise, because I think any further financial burden to the average pharmacist most undesirable, and also because I am afraid that even with the fund the Society would be quite unable to guarantee its contributors any return for their money. The results obtained at the last general election point to Mr. Keall's scheme being impracticable, because, considering these same results,

how long will the formation of the group take, and what will be the numerical strength of the group anyhow? In politics, as in every other game, one has to look to the likely winner. I think it was comparatively easy to see before the last general election took place how things were going to go—yet how many Labour candidates stood with the pharmaceutical "ticket"? I consider my "pharmaceutical publicity campaign" a much better scheme:—"To let all the members of Parliament know right now what pharmacy really is. What pharmacy does for the nation and what pharmacy needs. Moreover, that these same M.P.s be kept right up to date at all times with things relating to pharmacy." Every member of the Society can help in this work, the cost will be much less than that of the scheme advocated by Mr. Keall, and the results, I think, well worth the while.—Yours very faithfully,

THOMAS C. MILLER.

Dunfermline.

SIR,—Mr. Neathercoat's letter on behalf of Mrs-Freke intrigues me greatly. An urge within compels me to ask whether Mrs. Freke or any other fellow councillors who seek re-election would have signed the Departmental Committee's Report on Pharmacy and Poisons Acts without some reservation. We would like to base our votes on knowledge and understanding; but, so far, these councillor expositions give no clue on this signature question. Did the Council speak with one voice through its representative, and with another in its published statement? Why was the report signed without reservation? Councillor candidates cannot have it both ways, and I suggest the electors are entitled to know if these councillors desire our votes, as by the answers they give we shall understand their reaction to the subject-matter of the draft Bill whenever it becomes a question of live politics.

Yours, etc., C. Smith (29/4).

KRITES.

Chemists as Photographic Traders

SIR,—Photographic dealers in the retail drug trade are well catered for in your latest issue, and I imagine there are few chemists and druggists interested in the supply of cameras and accessories who fail to find the information you give of direct value as a profit bringer. The more there are of us who become so interested, the better, in my opinion, it will be for us as a business class. It ought to be possible to educate the public to regard the chemist's shop as the place above all others where photographic supplies can be obtained; and the chemist in turn ought to regard this particular branch of his business not as a side-line, but as a natural development of his trade in chemicals. While the primary business of the chemist and druggist is the supply of chemicals and drugs, with the dispensing of medicines attached, we need to insist that the trade in anything requiring the use of chemicals or drugs in particular forms is also rightfully ours. When lawyers try to be funny at our expense by referring to our business as consisting largely in the supply of face powders and other toilet requisites, they are simply giving a humorous turn to actual facts, since we are undoubtedly the proper persons to supply such articles. As part of our training we acquire a knowledge of all the substances employed in their manufacture such as no other dealer possesses. Consequently, we are in the best possible position to deal intelligently in the articles, and it should be reckoned to the discredit of any chemist and druggist if he fails to maintain himself in such a position.—Yours, etc.,

Departmental Committee's Report

SIR,—As we are threatened with another Pharmacy Bill still further throwing open our rights to the unqualified shopkeepers, I think we should definitely instruct the Council that no rights whatever are to be sacrificed and that the qualified chemist is to have the exclusive right of dispensing and selling all Part I

and Part II poisons. We must instruct the Council, by letters from every member, that this is our minimum, failing which we will refuse all co-operation. The Council must be definitely instructed that no registra-tion fees or compulsory membership must be taken instead of our vested rights or requirements. If this Bill leaves us worse off than before, I, and I hope every other chemist on the Register, will resign membership, and carry on as ordinary shopkeepers. If we take the firmest possible stand we stand to gain very considerably, and, in any case, if we do not we shall be left stripped with the privilege of compulsory mem-bership of the Society and payment of shop licences. If we lose all along the line we can be no worse off, and it is time we stood up for ourselves.
Yours faithfully,

AN ORDINARY CHEMIST (28/4).

SIR,—There is one aspect of the draft pharmacy Bill which I have not yet seen dwelt upon, viz., the great insult to that august body, the Pharmaceutical Society, also to every registered chemist who has passed their Qualifying examination; surely it is only a common-sensible proposition, if a new Bill is to be drafted, that all poisons, mineral or vegetable, should be both dispensed and sold by properly trained and qualified men. The protection of the public, as laid down in the present Pharmacy Bill introduced by the Pharmaceutical Society, seems to be entirely ignored, and those who through years of training have gained experience, and have been educated to dispense and sell poisons, are now apparently thought to be no better able to handle them than anyone else who cares to take out a licence. I think it is time the Society and the chemists of the country spoke in plain language and told the Home Office that through the laxity which now exists doctors and nurses are continually before a coroner at inquests on unfortunate people who have been poisoned, either by an overdose of poison given in ignorance or the wrong bottle handled in mistake for something harmless. A list of these unfortunate cases might be given to show that only properly trained and qualified people should in future be allowed to both dispense and seil things dangerous to human life. Let every chemist write to his local M.P. and state the present danger to the public, also the ignorance of the Home Office and their incompetence to deal with such a vital matter, which evidently now threatens the livelihood of the trained man and ignores the sates, to some extent now exists.—Yours, etc.,
DISGUSTED (28/4). trained man and ignores the safety of the public which

The Business Side of Pharmacy

SIR,—The first lecture on "The Business Side of Pharmacy" by Mr. Ernest C. Cripps (C. & D., April 19, p. 489) is interesting, not only to the students to whom it was addressed, but also to those who, like myself, have been engaged in retail pharmacy for many years. Mr. Cripps answers his own questions much as the rest of us would answer them. There is no doubt that pharmacy will never repay the retailer for the time and money he has to expend to get his qualification; at the most he will make a moderate living, and not much of this will come from the drug side of the business; those few pharmacists who have managed to amass a "pile" have generally done so by developing some other business outside or in addition to their retail activities, but it is not all of us who are in a position to do this. It is probable that if they had not commenced as pharmacists they would have been just as successful in some other walk of life. And it must be remembered that in spite of the fact that pharmacy is written and spoken of as though it were a dignified profession, in actual practice the retailer is compelled to spend his days worrying about what I would call, for want of a happier phrase, the pettiness of pharmacy, the squabbles about returned bottles, the arguments about pennies on prices, the difficulties of illegible or impracticable prescriptions, the continual harassing fear of being unwittingly caught

by one of the many inspectors we are afflicted withall these things tend to make the pharmacist the individual who is reproached with thinking in grains and halfpennies. It is a peculiarity that the public seem to expect a chemist's door to be open, and will not trouble to come in if it is shut. It is perhaps only another instance of the low level on which we stand in public opinion. I cannot agree with Mr. Cripps on the question of packing one's own drugs, because the incidence of costs in a wholesale establishment is on a different basis from that of a retail one. During the afternoon there may be little for the staff in a retail business to do; it is at such times that packing should be done. I am quite ready to admit that for the single-handed man such work is not worth while when he can get it done at a reasonable price by the whole-saler. But there is one statement which I should like to see amplified, "Be a good buyer."

Faithfully yours,

EMPTOR (28/4).

SIR,—"Onlooker" (C. & D., April 19, p. 496) gives us an idea of the difference in training received by apprentices in individual shops and in the chain stores, and points out that the privately trained youth is taught to be of service to himself. It is evident that a big company must be run on lines similar to mass production; everything is made and packed at the central depôt and distributed to the branch shops, which exist for retailing only, and, therefore, the keeping of stock in these branches becomes the most important part of the work. Even this is reduced to a mechanical process by lists of what ought to be in stock, and all that has to be done is to note the amount left and to order the difference, so that there is not much scope for originality or initiative. I do not know whether it is possible in these days of unemployment, when there are more men available than berths open, but it has always seemed to me that a varied experience is the most useful to the man who wishes ultimately to set up for himself, first retail apprenticeship, then a junior's experience in other shops, qualification, a short period in the wholesale, and, lastly, manager of a branch; such a round should fit anyone to make a success as his own master, and the men who seem to be most successful are those who have been apprenticed to a private pharmacist and learned how to do things for themselves, and then afterwards have served in a company shop and gained a knowledge of store trading and methods. Yours truly,

Tous LES DEUX (29/4).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

Appreciation.

I enclose you what I think is my twenty-fifth annual sub. to the C. & D. I have been a reader of it on and off since 1888, forty-two years (not a bad record). My views still are that the $C \cdot \mathcal{E} D$, is and always will be the premier and only really useful paper for one who wishes to keep up to date in pharmaceutical matters generally.—H. W. H. (28/4).

An Unexplained Price

An Irish correspondent (29/4), signing himself "Mag. Sulph.," has lately had a customer with a prescription for sodii suiphas 5viij., originally dispensed by our correspondent for 1s. 6d. including bottle. The customer now assures him that the same prescription has been dispensed at a first-class pharmacy in an English spa for 4d. It appears that a railway porter received a tip of 2s. from the same customer on a recent received a tip of 2s. from the same customer on a recent occasion.

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

Ung. Iodi Denigrescens

SIR,—When making a quantity of ung. iodi denigres of the National Insurance Formulary, I found that even after several hours' heating on a water bath a black deposit remained which was insoluble. What is the composition of the residue formed, and how can I avoid its formation in the future?—Yours faithfully,

[The National Insurance Formulary method is not very explicit, no time being given. Different results are also obtained with different varieties of paraffinum molle. The best result is obtained by using a selected soft paraffin. We find the best method to adopt is as follows:—Rub down the iodine with the oil in a warm mortar, mix with melted paraffinum molle, and transfer the whole to a large bottle and securely cork. Place in a water bath and let it remain for at least twelve hours, shaking occasionally. The best result may be obtained by allowing a slightly higher temperature in a hot-air oven for twenty-four hours. A beautiful green ointment is the result. The slight deposit appears to be iodine, as it is decolorised by a hot solution of thiosulphate of sodium in water. By making a careful choice of soft paraffin, and giving as long as possible for combination to take place, very little black deposit is found.]

Maximum Dose of Strychnine

SIR,—I should be glad of your opinion as to the dispensing of the following, assuming the prescriber is not available:—

Pulv. nucis vom. B.P. ... gr. ij.
Strychnin. hydroch. ... gr. 1/16
Pulv. cinnam. ... gr. ij.
Ft. pulv. j. Mitte vj.

Yours, etc., S. R. F. (17/18).

[Only six doses are prescribed, and this during 48 hours. The dose is evidently an intentional overdose, and is prescribed for atonic dyspepsia. Pulv. nucis vom. P.B. contains 1.25 per cent. strychnine, hence 2 gr. contains gr. 1/40. Gr. 1/40+1/16 is not sufficient to worry about for a big adult. The B.P. doses are all within safe limits. The doses of strychnine alkaloid of molecular weight 334.29 and strychnin. hyd. 406.797 are the same in the B.P. On this reckoning the dose of the hydrochloride might be about 1/12th grain. The prescriber's confirmation is advisable if the patient is unknown, or not of robust type. French Codex gives single dose gr. 1/12 with maximum during 24 hours 1 grain approximately. This prescription contains 21/80 in 24 hours.]

Legal Queries

L. G. J. (25/3) at the request of a doctor, analysed a fluid and expressed his opinion as to its nature. He did this merely to oblige the doctor, and was not paid a fee. It now transpires that the fluid was given to a patient of the doctor's by a "quack" and had injured the patient. Legal proceedings by the patient against the "quack" are now proposed. Can "L. G. J." be compelled to give evidence in the case? ["L. G. J." may be served with a subpœna in which event he will have to attend the Court and give evidence as a witness.]

J. F. (12/4).—The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order, 1929, stipulates in what manner the indication of origin must be applied to the various descriptions of glassware specified in the schedule to this Order. Since you do not state what goods you propose importing, we cannot inform you whether the indication of origin has to be applied to each article by acid-stamping, etching, sand-blasting, engraving or burnt-on enamel, or stamped, printed, etc., on the container in which the goods are imported. You will find particulars of the requirements regarding the stamping of imported scientific glassware in our issue of January 25, p. 89.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

R. H. P. (8/83).—Powder for firs.—This is a fawn-coloured, slightly caked and damp powder, which appears to contain nothing essential but the "three bromides." Sodium bromide is dominant; the potassium and ammonium salts are probably present in equal proportion. The colour is probably merely colouring; it may, however, be due to a tincture or the like dried down on it, but appearances do not favour this view.

S. C. L. (27/81).—WRITHING COBRA.—This was submitted with the suspicion that it might contain mercury thiocyanate, and an inquiry as to whether it does. Three or four different tests failed to get the least evidence of mercury. The chief elements are barium and inon, with small amounts of sodium, calcium, magnesium and silicon.

T. W. H. (7/83).—Vermifuge for does.—This powder was found in a bottle in a pharmacy labelled "Pulv. Vermifug.," and it was suggested that it was sodium formate. This has not been confirmed. Analysis showed it to be mainly, apparently essentially, sodium acetate; but it contains also a little carbonate. No other metallic element is present except a little calcium.

H. A. (15/82).—CLOTH CLEANER.—This is a neutral reddish solution said to be used for cleaning and restoring the colour to red livery. Analysis showed it to contain 2 per cent. sodium oxalate and 2 per cent. rotassium oxalate, with traces of lead and phosphate as impurities.

F. A. H. (23/38).—Reproofing a tent.—Either of the following methods may be adopted for waterproofing canvas: (1) Dissolve soft soap in hot water, then add a solution of iron sulphate until no precipitate is formed. Collect the precipitate of iron soap, wash it with water, dry it and then mix it with linseed oil. This mixture is applied with a brush to the canvas and has the advantage that it does not render the latter too stiff; (2) the canvas is coated with a solution of gelatin, the application being repeated once or twice according to the texture of the material. When dry the canvas is soaked for twenty-four hours in a solution of chrome alum and allowed to dry. Previous to being submitted to either of the above waterproofing treatments the canvas can be dyed in the usual way, using a water-soluble dye suitable for cloth.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1880

Council Election Addresses

It is gratifying to find the Pharmaceutical Council election approaching in character and intelligence other events of a similar nature. Election addresses have become recognised features of the competition, and though they were received with scarcely disguised contempt when they made their first appearance in the pages of this journal, they are now looked for in April as the most natural and reasonable of methods whereby a candidate may explain his claim to a seat at the council table. If a man can rake up no reason to offer, and has none except that he would like to mix in Bloomsbury society and see his name in small caps., it is deviotful whether he is worth voting for. On the other hand, if the constituency—but we will not insult the common sense of our readers by arguing further in favour of election addresses.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Showcards.—By no means the least expensive item on the manufacturer's sales-promotion allocation is the showcard, and, unfortunately, a fair proportion of the money thus spent is wasted owing to the fact that many showcards are not used to best advantage, and many more are never used at all. There is a general opinion among manufacturers that a certain amount of wastage in the distribution of showcards is inevitable. But the element of waste is reduced if an effort is made to study the retailers' views and requirements. The manufacturer's travelling representative can afford valuable help in this direction. In some firms salesmen have a special column in their report books in which comments are made on showcards and whether or not they are being put to good use. An attractive showcard showing the goods in actual use can be made a potent factor in persuading people to enter the shop and make the purchase. To a certain extent the showcard adds the necessary touch of realism. A great variety of showcards which merely popularise the name of the manufacturer are in use. These, although they do not illustrate the goods, make an attractive addition to a window or to an interior shop display, and enable the chemist to link up with the manufacturers' Press advertising.

Showcases.—Showcases suitable for the retail chemists' use may roughly be divided into three types—the wallcase, the counter display case, and the cabinet form of showcase. Where space is limited in the shop, a wall-case may sometimes be introduced with advantage near the door. Centre showcases generally have plain plate-glass on all sides, so as to afford facilities for the inspection of the contents from any position. Showcases can sometimes be used with advantage in the lobby or hall. They are particularly valuable in this respect as a supplementary means of display where the scope for window display is limited. A section of blank wall or a wide pilaster may often be employed to good purpose by the use of wall-cases or pilaster showcases. Care should be taken in using central showcases to see that they are so placed as not to interfere with the passing of customers or assistants. Modern showcases combine the advantages of exihibiting goods to the customer and, at the same time, keeping them within reach of the assistants, and, therefore, are the most suitable for the present-day chemist's use. One of the latest types of counter cases is the frameless one. This is fitted with glass sliding doors at the back, and inside are two plate-glass shelves which are supported on narrow glass strips affixed to the glass panels at each side. The front and ends are clamped together instead of being fitted with a frame, so that the display can be viewed with equal advantage from any angle. The standard dimension of this case are 1 ft. 6 in. high, 1 ft. 6 in. deep, and 2 ft. 6 in. wide; but cases in special dimensions may be obtained. Tall showcases can be obtained for use at each end of a serving counter either in conjunction with, or independent of flat centre cases. Complete suites are also available specially suited to service counters, for the centre cases are sufficiently low to permit wrapping and so on to be carried on on top, while the products displayed inside are within easy reach of the assistant. Another range of counter showcases has open backs, a form of fitting which although not dustproof makes it possible to protect the goods exhibited from indiscriminate handling by the customer, while at the same time eliminating the possibility of pilferage of small articles. Counter showcases for independent or group use are obtainable in a large range of sizes and varieties. One type of less expensive construction is so made that it can be assembled by the retailer himself; the front, sides, and top being clipped together, and held in position by screws, the shelves being supported by glass brackets already affixed to the glass sides. The design and shape of the central showcase is largely a matter of taste, but the chemist should be guided to a great extent by the general style of the mural fittings and decorations in his shop. The same applies to the materials of which the showcase is constructed. Oak, mahogany, bronze-metal and white metal are the most popular frames, but cases constructed of other materials and in special styles are obtainable if desired. Ornamentally shaped showcases look well in a shop which is large enough to show them off. Those with curved or bent glass plates in front, with a series of plateglass shelves inside, conforming with the shape of the showcase, can be used with telling effect to break up the regularity of a row of counters, or generally to act as a relief for an otherwise plainly arranged shop. There are one or two points which the chemist should bear in mind when installing showcases. They should be placed in such a position that they receive the maximum attention from people entering and leaving the shop. They should be as nearly airtight as possible, so as to prevent dust and other impurities from getting in after the display has been arranged. They should be fitted with adjustable feet for preference. The floors of even the most modern shops are not always perfectly even, and with these special supports the showcase can be kept perfectly level and unaffected by any unevenness of the floor. It is also very important that the showcases shall be adequately lighted, especially where they are placed in a position in the shop which does not receive the fullest benefit from the shop lighting. Specially constructed electric light fittings in the shape of small special showcase reflectors, or strip fixtures, are obtainable for this purpose. The reflectors are the most satisfactory, for the larger showcases, as they throw a flood of light on the products displayed, and thus bring them into greater prominence. If desired, showcases can be obtained which fit on one end of the counter, or one on top of the other on the unit principle. These can, of course, be used independently, and for this purpose additional cornices. pendently, and for this purpose additional cornices, pilasters, and pediments are supplied which enable the retailer to alter the arrangement of the interior of his shop in a very short space of time. Another advantage of this particular type of shop fitting is that the chemist is not obliged to launch out with a big expenditure all at once, but merely buys the individual units as he requires or as his capital permits. In conjunction with the ordinary wooden counter a special counter showcase can be introduced. This fits on to the top of the counter, and in a lesser degree has the same effect as the glass counters, customers being able to inspect the goods underneath the glass while they are being served with their first purchase. Counters can also be fitted with shallow showcases in front.

Shutters.—Although the practice of leaving shop windows lighted to a late hour has reduced the number of shops which make use of shutters, there are certain retail establishments in which these fittings are advisable. The old-fashioned type which had to be carried by hand from a yard at the back of the premises has now been replaced by the steel rolling variety, made in all widths up to 40 feet and in any height. The slats in this kind of shutter are rolled out of light sheet steel, and are so constructed as to provide the utmost strength and rigidity with the least possible weight; the slats themselves form a flexible interlocking hinge throughout their entire length—a feature which facilitates the replacing of slats in the event of their becoming damaged. Lateral movement of the shutter is prevented by the use of malleable iron endlocks, which also provide a good wearing surface. In approaching the shutter manufacturers for estimates for their erection on his shop-front, the trader will find that much trouble is saved if the fullest particulars are given, and the following details are considered imperative: Dimensions of openings (as fully and accurately stated as

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

possible); details of lintel; whether flush with face of wall or not; if not, amount of projection or recession; distance from the top of opening to ceiling inside; height of opening at both sides. Note should also be made of any slope in the floor across the bottom of the opening. Shutters can be operated generally on either side of the opening, and outside or inside, and mention should be made of the desired point of operation. It should also be stated whether the grooves are to be attached to concrete, stone, brick, iron or wood. There are several varieties of slats constructed for these steel shutters. One type is fitted constructed for these steel shutters. One type is fitted with standard alternate endlocks, another with special continuous endlocks. These are both 17 inch wide and are made in 22 and 20 gauges. Another type 23 inches wide and of 20 gauge may have either type of endlock. The slats are constructed of open-hearth steel, while the endlocks are made of malleable iron, and the joints on continuous are securing that either the concave or convex side are so arranged that they shed water. The construction of the shutters varies according to the size of the openings in connection with which they are used. With one form of construction, the shutter is placed on the face of the wall, counterbalanced with helical springs, and operated by means of reduction gearing and chain hoists. For expansive shop-fronts with wide openings, it might be desirable to divide up the opening by placing between each pair of shutters a double bracket carrying a hinged double groove built in the form of a post. When the shutters are opened, the posts can be either swung up out of the way or entirely removed. In cases where a chain hoist is used, the brackets and grooves are fastened to the jambs and the chain hoist extends out from the opening, the coil being covered by a galvanised steel hood. Alternatively, chases may be provided in the brickwork to take the grooves, and recesses may be provided at the top of the piers for the brackets. With other construction methods, brackets and grooves can be placed on the front of the wall, and the bottom rail fitted with handles for operating, and a slidebolt: while an adjustment wheel is placed on the shaft to secure delicate adjustment, or brackets and grooves may be placed between the jambs, the shutter being counterbalanced by helical springs, and operated by means of flush handle in bottom rail. When the outside shutter is operated from inside the shop, its movements are controlled by bevel-gear, and the chain-hoist inside is connected up by means of a shaft running through the wall, the operating mechanism being entirely covered by an extension of the hood. Or, if desired, additional bevel gear and shaft can be used to operate through the medium of a crank, instead of the chain, and a removable handle fitted on either or both sides. Where access to the shop is desired without raising the whole shutter (as in the case of a shop with residential premises at the back, without a private entrance), a wicket door can be fitted in any convenient position beyond 12 inches from the edge of the shutter. With some types of these the doors and frames are portable and must be removed before the shutter is rolled up, while with others the wicket door is hung in a frame hinged to the side of the opening; the frame being constructed of angles forming grooves for the shutter, the grooves are hinged, and, when closed, are clamped to the shutter by locking-pins, which have to be released before the grooves can be opened. The frame with the wicket door attached is then swung back against the wall, and the shutter is then raised. It is advisable for the trader to ensure that his shop is provided with adequate ventilation during closing hours. This can normally be obtained by having the shutters fitted at the top with perforated slats or by having slots cut in the upper parts of the shutters

Sienna.—The mineral products of Sienna, in Italy, known as sienna earths, ochres, boles and umbers, are considered by some mineralogists to be ferruginous clays and by others minerals of iron. They are found in large quantities in the Castel del Piano and Arcidosso districts, and contain a good proportion of manganese. Sienna differs from ochre in containing less silica and alumina. When raw sienna is calcined at a low tem-

perature burnt sienna is obtained, the heating being continued until the desired tint is produced. The permanence of sienna under ordinary conditions is absolute. Although the name sienna was originally given to the Italian variety, the product is now obtainable in many other places. An analysis of raw sienna given by Mebele is as follows:—Combined water, 9.67 per cent.; ferricoxide, 53.83 per cent.; alumina, 5.85 per cent.; silica, 28.25 per cent.; calcium carbonate, 1.12 per cent.; manganese dioxide, 1.28 per cent.

Signature.—In the ordinary acceptance of the term, signature means the writing by a person of his name. The purpose of a signature is, usually, to provide evidence of authorship or approval of the contents of a document. By law, many instruments, including wills, guarantees and certain contracts, are not valid or binding unless they bear the signature of the person concerned. A signature to be legally effective need not consist of the full name of the party. Provided the surname is written in full, initials or abbreviations of Christian names are sufficient. For all purposes, the "usual" signature of the party will be effective. An illiterate person may append his "signature" to a document by means of a mark (usually a cross); but in such cases, a special form of attestation is added and signed by witnesses. The "signature" of a limited company or other body corporate takes the form of its seal.

Silica, or silicon dioxide, SiO2, is the only oxide of silicon known with certainty. It occurs in nature in the greatest abundance constituting about 60 per cent. of the earth's crust. Free silica in the form of quartz is one of the most common minerals. Rock crystal consists of a clear and transparent variety of quartz; many important gem-stones consist of transparent quartz coloured by traces of impurities, e.g., amethyst, jasper, etc. Two other forms of crystalline silica, tridymite and cristobalite, are found more rarely in nature. Other well-known forms are chalcedony, including the gem-stones agate and onyx, usually considered amorphous but in reality a mixture of crystalline and amorphous silica, and the true amorphous silicas such as opal. There are in all at least seven different crystalline forms of the compound. Silica is also found in plants, especially the grasses and horse-tails, and in animals; the mineral kieselguhr consists of the siliceous skeletons of dead diatoms. Pure silica can be obtained from mineral silicates by fusion with sodium carbonate. The product silicates by fusion with sodium carbonate. is extracted with water and the aqueous solutions acidified with hydrochloric acid. The hydrated silica formed (see Silicic Acid) is washed by decantation until free from chlorides, dried and calcined at a red heat. As thus obtained it is a soft, white, amorphous powder, insoluble in water, and in all acids except hydrofluoric. It dissolves readily in hot alkalis giving silicates. obtained from fibrous compounds, such as magnesium silicate, the fibrous form is retained. The melting point is indefinite owing to the fact that at elevated temperatures the various crystalline structures are unstable and change slowly from one form to another, each form having a definite melting point. The melting point of silica therefore depends on the composition of the mixture of crystalline forms; it is in the neighbourhood of 1,700°. It can be vaporised in the electric furnace, giving off a bluish vapour. The s.g. varies from 1.9 to 2.3 for amorphous forms to 2.3 to 2.8 for the crystalline. Amorphous silica such as kieselguhr is used in polishing the control of the crystalline. ing preparations and as an absorbent in making dynamite. Fused silica is extensively used for the manufacture of silica glass for laboratory apparatus, such as flasks, beakers, etc. Its value depends on the very low co-efficient of thermal expansion—about 0.6×10^{-7} to 0.9×10^{-7} . Apparatus made of this material can be heated to redness and plunged into cold water with out being fractured. Silica glass softens at about 1,500° or at about 1,200°, if this temperature be maintained for some time. If frequently heated, silica glassware tends to vitrify and become brittle, owing to the fact that, like ordinary glass, it is a super-cooled liquid.

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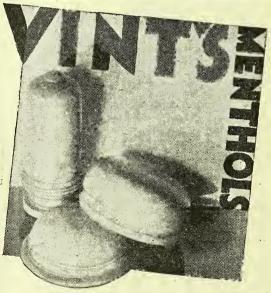
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You order as follows:—We do not sell direct to the Chemist. All our business goes through Wholesalers. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler, so that we may forward the order on and the Bonus will be supplied direct by us.

Ordinary prices for 'ASPRO' are as follows:--

3d. size containing 5 tablets 2/3 dozen.
6d. size containing 10 tablets 4/6 dozen.
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Less 2½% 30 days.

NOTE.—1/3 size contains 2 extra tablets. The 2/6 size 10 extra tablets.

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetyl Salicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

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People have come to know that Cassell's Tablets accomplish everything they are advertised to do. Once they've tried them, they will certainly become regular purchasers. Forceful advertising appearing in the leading national dailies, in a long list of provincial papers and magazines, is graphically telling, telling, telling thousands of homes of the great tonic and restorative qualities of Cassell's Tablets. People in your neighbourhood are reading all about Cassell's. Are you adequately stocked to meet every demand? Cassell's are the largest and most extensively advertised proprietary in the Drug Trade. Cassell's offer you an all the year round profitable turnover, ready, steady, sure.

CASSELLS TABLETS

Link up with our advertising and increase your daily business—send for the very attractive show material which we have prepared for your window and counter. A postcard will bring it to you by return post.

ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALER, OR DIRECT FROM THE BEECHAM-VENO CENTRAL DISTRIBUTING DEPOT, CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER.



READE'S EXPRESS POWDERS ARE GOING AHEAD

Steady progress and increasing sales on the market for over 17 years prove that this reliable remedy is swiftly and consistently coming to the fore.

Backed up by carefully planned advertisements appearing in over fifty well-known and well-read daily and weekly papers, Express Powders are being made known to more than five million people, and are widely used and appreciated in over two-thirds of the country.

Pharmacies in this area can do big business in Express Powders, making for satisfied customers and greater profits.

This approved remedy can be recommended with perfect confidence and safety!

NOTE REVISED PRICES AND PACK

Sizes -	1/3	3/- box	Box for	Box for
	box .	contain-	opening con-	opening con-
1		ing 22	taining 45	taining 110
		powders	Powders at	powders at
		-	2d. each	2d. each
Prices -	11/6	30/-	5/- each	12/- each
	per doz.	per doz.		
Profit -	3/6	6/-	2/6 each	6/4 cach
Yielded	per doz.	per doz.		

Special Prices upon application for £5, £10, and £25 Parcels.

London Distributors: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., 7-13, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.I.

SANGERS, LTD., 42a, Hampstead Road, N.W.1.

Made by READE BROTHERS & CO., LTD., WOLVERHAMPTON.

(Established 1773)

- in Syphons & Bottles

and Canisters.

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DISPLAYS.

Chemists' Exhibition

. The New Hall of the ... Royal Horticultural Society Westminster, S.W.1

May 26th-30th.

MAKE SURE YOU VISIT

Stands Nos. 156 and 157

and see the Thomas Harley Products—the wellknown RODINE Rat Poison and the New Display of the ORIGINAL HARLEY'S THREE SALTS, also the New Inhalant MASCOT (T.M. Regd.) the well-proved remedy for Catarrh. Mr. Harley hopes to meet his many Chemist friends at this time.

RODINE_the Piper o' Perth—is the Popular Rat Remover manufactured in Perth by a Chemist for sale by Chemists.

THREE SALTS—the reliever of Rheumatism and Perfect Blood Purifier.

MASCOT—the Cure for Catarrh, Influenza and Head The Inhalant with the magic little finger-tip dose.

TABLE WATERS -

LEMONADE POWDER in Packets, Cartons, AQUAPERIA WATER)

or SALTS (P.A.T.A.)

LEMON SQUASH -- in 26oz. Bottles (with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).

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CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL BIRMINGHAM, HARROGATE.

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TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL & STEEL PILLS

Advertised all over the world. ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS.

Sole Proprietors :

E. T. TOWLE & CO., LTD. TOLL ST., NOTTINGHAM

SUPPLEM



THE name itself is often enough to draw customers up to your counter. For the word "Marmite" tells a story—a tale of better health and good cooking.

Customers are insisting on Marmite all over the country. They know how rich it is in the essential Vitamin B: they know how delicious it is, too, and how good for them.

Make a feature of Marmite in your window and make the most of the extra trade.

RETAIL PRICES

1 22. Jars, per doz. 6/- 8 oz. Jars, ½ doz. 15/-2 oz. , , 10/- 8 oz. , , per doz. 30/-4 oz. , , 18/- 16 oz. , ½ doz. 27/-16 oz. Jars per doz. 54/-

MARMITE

THE GREAT YEAST FOOD

MARMITE FOOD EXTRACT CO., LTD., Mincing Lane House, 59, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3.

UNDUR DE DE DE DE LA COMP





THROUGHOUT

Energen
Regd. Trade Mark

STARCH-REDUCED BREAD

AND

CEREAL HEALTH FOODS

are now widely prescribed in the Dietary for weight reduction, digestive troubles, blood pressure, for all special diets and in convalescence.

STANDARD IN DIABETES.

THE ONLY FOODS WHICH BEAR ON THE PACKAGE THE WEIGHT OF PROTEIN, CARBOHYDRATE, FAT, AND THE CALORIE VALUE OF THE CONTENTS.

There could be no more impressive or impartial acceptance of the value of the Energen Foods than the increasing references in the leading Medical Works.

ENERGEN PRODUCTS ARE OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALERS, AND OWING TO THEIR GENERAL USE, CHEMISTS SHOULD FURTHER DEVELOP THIS PROFITABLE TRADE.

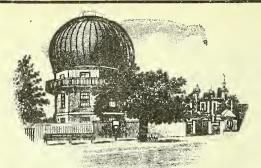
Diet Cards for Diabetes, Obesity, "Light Diets" and the Energen-Hollywood 18-day weight reduction Diet (approved by Medical Authority). Advertising Material and Show Cards will be sent free on request.

Arrangements now in force enable Panel Patients to obtain Energen at reduced rates with full profit to the chemist.

Full particulars on application.

Energen Co., Ltd.

WILLESDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.



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TRADE MARK
For KEEN QUOTATIONS

LEMONADE POWDER SEIDLITZ POWDERS EFFERVESCING SALINE

GREENWICH LEMONADE

MILNER & COKE, LTD.

The GREENWICH LEMONADE CO.
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LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50 % ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

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P.A.T.A. doz. net 4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/- 8 oz. ,, 1/9, 14/- Bottles 2/-, 16/-

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd. HULL.



ESTAPLISHED 1793.

The Best and Safest Infants' Medicine of over 130 years' standing.



Does not contain any Scheduled Poison.

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The Latest and Greatest Healer



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DUSTING POWDER
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BRAND

FOR BURNS, WOUNDS AND ALL SKIN AILMENTS
. STANIFORM IS NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
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Showcards, Window Displays, Literature, etc., from

STANIFORM, LTD. Carnwath Rd., London, S. W. 6 3.



National Committee for Promoting the Consumption of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Bergen, Norway.

To combat wasting diseases; to accelerate the process of convalescence; to maintain health: Norwegian cod liver oil is a sure and trusted ally which no doctor can afford to disregard.

Thanks to its prolific content of vitamins A and D, Norwegian cod liver oil is a strong adjuvant in the fight against microsorganisms that cause colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, diarrhoea and rickets. It has been found of the greatest value in restoring to health arrested cases of tuberculosis. It also helps to maintain a healthy skin action.

There is no efficient substitute for cod liver oil.

A TEASPOONFUL OF NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL CONTAINS MORE VITAMINS THAN



ALL THE BUTTER AND MILK ANY INDIVISIONAL CAN EAT AND DRINK IN A DAY

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber, & Ruby Red, for all Pharmaceutical Veterinary purposes

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Deansgate Arcade MANCHESTER. Martineau Street BIRMINGHAM. Wellington Chambers

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200 Varieties Any Colour.

A suitable Composition Stopper will enhance the selling value of your package. Let us fit your Bottles and quote you.

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was unheard of before Smith got his Gledhill Till. He never left the shop because of his old-fashioned cash

checking system, and at closing-time he had to spend hours "cashing up." Now he can leave any time, because he knows his Gledhill Till accounts for every penny of his takings, removes temptation, safeguards his profits, and protects

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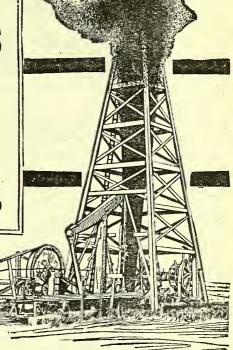


ALL SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

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Telegrams: "CENTUMVIR, TELEW, LONDON."



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The PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO. HALF WHITE OILS B.P. PETROLEUM JELLIES.

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To no other field of activity does this Printer's Slogan apply with greater force than to Chemists' Printing

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All Specific Gravities Guarantees
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WHITE & HALF WHITE OILS



BY APPOINTMENT

Quotations and samples will be gladly sent on request to:—
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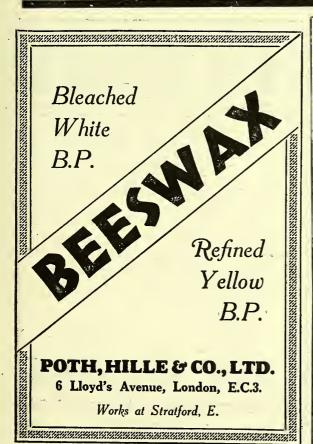
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Crêpe Toilet Paper de Luxe

Famous for a Quarter of a Century RYSOFT

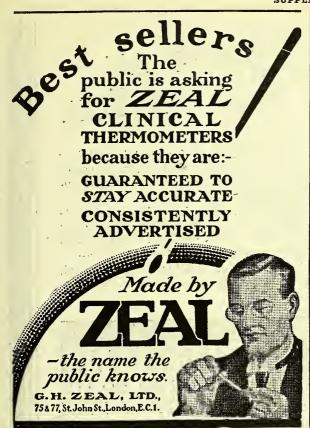


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Dignified display matter and interesting literature supplied free on application. Chemists everywhere find them unrivalled for making new customers—permanent, profitable ones. You can get Rendell's from your wholesaler to retail at 2/6 (P.A.T.A.) per box. Remember the public will not accept substitutes.

W. J. RENDELL LTD.

15, CHADWELL STREET, LONDON, E.C.I.

C & D, 3/5/30.

TRIPLE GAIN FROM AN TRIPLE UM BOX OR FOIL

- 1. The **PROTECTION** of a metal container guarding contents from leakage, from loss of freshness or fragrance, and from ingress of damaging moisture or odour.
- 2. The **HEALTHINESS** of a rustless metal (rustless not simply as to a thin coating, but as to the full substance of the container), with a freedom from every other toxic or nauseating effect.
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BRITISH goods merit BRITISH containers.





An Attractive Window Display TRIPOD No. SF/CD 2761 (Registered Design No. 746230). Brown Bronze Stand, very elegant design, bottom limbs are fitted with rubber pads and tops are fitted with adjustable rubber pads as shown in illustration. This adjustment is a distinct advantage. Supplied in the following sizes: 12 ins. high 4/9 each 6/9 each 18 ins. high 8/9 each 24 ins. high 30 ins. high 10/9 each As used by the leading Chemists and Druggists. Send for our full List No. CD 1115.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, Limited
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City Showrooms: (5/66 FORE STREET, E.C.

The most profitable investment Julin Julin Julin J ossible! might

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Inviting customers at all hours of the day and night, the B.A.V. machine can be relied upon to substantially increase your turnover and profits.

It shows to the best advantage quick-selling lines at 6d. and 1/-. The B.A.V. machine is not only a most EFFICIENT salesman, but is also a discriminating salesman, who protects your takings.

Compare the B.A.V. with any other machine and you will find it unequalled for safety and efficiency.







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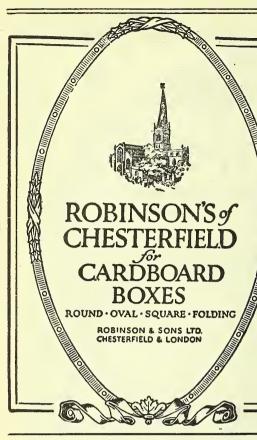
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'PHONE: CENTRAL 8610

SHEFFIELD Tinsley Road

Branch Offices and Showrooms:
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SALES-MAKING CARTONS

Goods well packed are half sold, and easier selling means more sales. Your own preparations attractively packed will sell considerably better.

Send for samples and prices.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.

Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING CARDBOARD BOXES,

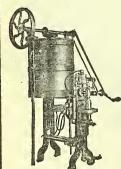
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The record makers in speed filling with cleanliness. Foot-Operated Machines. From £5 5s. Hand-Operated Machines. From 36/-

Soundly constructed, simple in action, easy to clean.

NEW PATENT SHALLOW TIN FILLING MACHINES



Automatic CAN FILLING-MACHINES, MIXING MACHINES, CORKING MACHINES.

NEW PATENT ACCESSORIES TO "NELSON,"
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BOTTLE FILLING
MACHINES enable them to be
used as Vacuum Fillers, Gravity
Fillers or Pressure Fillers at will.

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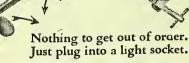
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33 Roundcroft Street, BOLTON, LANCS.

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Speed up mixing with the HY-SPEED MIXER

Quickly and easily attached to any tank or vessel this is the most efficient and labour-saving mixer; it speeds up production and improves the quality of your product.



Many of these Units are in use by leading firms with complete satisfaction.

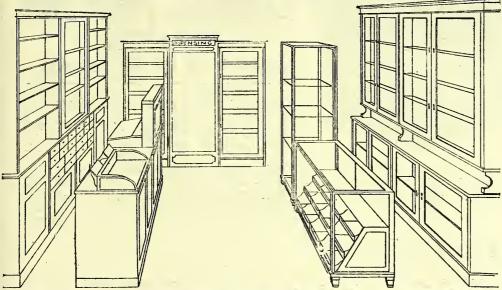
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'Grams and Cables: "Stralia, London." 'Phones: Royal 8005 & 8006.

SHOP BY FARLEYS ALWAYS LOOKS NEW-IT IS SO WELL MADE.

You cannot get better anywhere. Every fitting is made just as you want it. No detail is omitted. Note the completeness of the Standard Drug Run. Polished oak back. All shelves adjustable. Strong Lever lock on the Poison Cupboard. Heavy nickelled fittings throughout. Drawers perfectly fitted and dovetailed, with cut glass knobs and glass labels to YOUR selection. tion. Cupboards in the bottom part. All real French polished.

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Expert Tuition for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Compony of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.); the British Oblical Association (F.B.O.A.); the National Association of Oblication (F.N.A.O.), or the College of Optics (F.C.O.);

Write for full particulars—

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50 HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.
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Evening Classes are held every Wednesday and Thursday for the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

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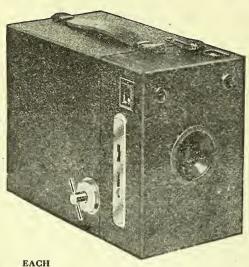
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A BRITISH MADE CAMERA FOR THE MILLION

MADE IN BIRMINGHAM

Cheaper Films will mean increased demand for Cameras. Here is a first class article at a popular price.

WELL MADE "CONE" STYLE CAMERA WITH "RAP-SURE" MENISCUS LENS, TIME AND INSTANTANEOUS SHUTTER, TWO FINDERS. COVERED MOROCCO GRAIN LEATHER CLOTH, BLACK & NICKEL PLATED FITTINGS

Show matter supplied free. Send enquiries to Sole Distributors.

4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

ACCURATE POISON BOTTLES

Brilliant Amber Glass, English Machine Made, Hexagonal.

GUARANTEED FULL CAPACITY.

These bottles are much stronger than hand-made and reduce breakages to a minimum. 2 oz. 14/6, 3 oz. 16/6, 4 oz. 18/6, 6 oz. 22/-, 8 oz. 23/- gross.

C. W. HARPER, 254 STOCKPORT ROAD, MANCHESTER

FENRYS CALCINED MAGNESIA

Messirs THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY. 11 East Street, St. Peters, Manchester.

And is sold in Bottles authenticated by a stamp bearing their name. Trade Mark, Henrys Calcined Magnesia.

NewYork Messirs SUBFFFEIINE CONVILLIAN Street. PRICE 2.5 9.00 Paris Messirs ROBERTS & 125 S. Rue de la Price.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING FILMS



I saving completed the extension of our new premises I we are desirous of extending our D. & P. Business.

The Expert Staff under the control of a first-class Professional Photographer ensures work of the highest quality.

SAME DAY SERVICE. P.D.A. TERMS

BRITANNIA'S Ltd., 72a Shakespeare St., NOTTINGHAM

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3 collections and deliveries locally each day and ALL ON TIME.

All postal work received up to 2 p.m. was despatched same day—BEFORE 6 p.m.

What's the use of talking about quality if you cannot deliver on time?

George Brown stands for both-

QUALITY plus SERVICE

During Easter week we opened several new local accounts each day. 'Nuff said!

We also refused to open accounts with others who were not legitimate photographic dealers.

SPEEDY, RELIABLE & DEAD ON TIME

WRITE FOR FREE SHOWCARDS TO-

GEORGE BROWN 27A BRAZENNOSE ST. MANCHESTER

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Dependable quality. Prompt delivery. Attractive window display. Full support in the daily and technical press

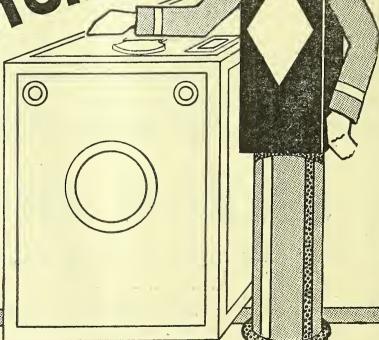
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Uniformly brilliant results.

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SELO ADVERTISING DEPT., 134 St. Albans Road, Watford, Herts.



42 CANNON ST. LONDON E.C.4

MAY 3, 1930

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

Please note that our Address after May 10 will be—

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND.

Telephone: Central 6565 (8 lines) ONDON. W.E.Z.

Telegrams: " Chemicus, Estrand, London.'

CLOSING FOR PRESS.

MUST REACH US FIRST POST NOT LATER THAN

ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

THURSDAY MORNING.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation

-LONDON, S.W. (Main Road).-General Retail and Dis

1.—LONDON, S.W. (Main Road).—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, last year, under management, exceeded £2,000; net profit £550; scope for increase under personal supervision; rent £120 per annum; sub-let £93; long lease; price £1,500; part payment entertained.

2.—LONDON, N. (Main Thoroughfare).—Cash Drug Store; returns about £26 weekly, with scope for large increase under qualified supervision; double-fronted corner shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £120; part of house sub-let at 50s. weekly; lease 18 years; price £750, or near offer.

3.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year exceeded £2,000; very good profits; single-fronted shop, well fitted in mahogany and amply stocked; rent £30 per annum; lease has 11 years to run—renewable; price £1,650.

4.—HAMPSTEAD.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns exceed £2,000 per annum; net profit about £500; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; convenient house; bathroom; private entrance; 16 years' lease; price £1,150, or near offer.

5.—CAMBERWELL GREEN (Near).—General Retail Business, with N.H.I.; established many years; net profit, after paying manager's salary, £340; double-fronted corner shop, well fitted in mahogany and amply stocked; held on lease; rent £90; sub-let 50s. per week; price asked £1,500; scope for increase under modern management; premises occupy very good position.

6.—LONDON, S.E. (Rapidly Developing Suburb).—General

position.
6.—LONDON, S.E. (Rapidly Developing Suburb).—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I.; there is a Post Office on the premises, the salary from which more than covers the rent; returns, present rate, £22 weekly, plus N.H.I.; the returns have been treble this sum; scope for increase under energetic management; held on renewable lease; stock worth about £450; mahogany fittings; price asked £900.
7.—LONDON, N.W. (Busy Main Road).—General.Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year approached £2,200, with net profit £540; single-fronted shop; rent £155 per annum inclusive; held on lease; price £1,000, or near offer.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of

Liesrs, O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—KENT.-Old-established General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £3,000; good profit; the shop is well fitted in mahogany and fully stocked; held on lease at low rental; further details on application.

9.—CARMARTHEN.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; in present hands many years; returns over £3,000 per annum; double-fronted shop; estimated value of stock and fittings £1,500; spacious living accommodation; new lease at £125 per annum; price £2,250; partnership entertained.

10.—YORKSHIRE (Country Town).—Unopposed Mixed Country Business with N.H.I.; returns approach £40 weekly; average net profit £500 per annum; good living accommodation; outhouses and garden; vendor owns the property and wishes to sell same; price required for business £900.

11.—CORNWALL.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; very old-established; returns last year £2,160; net profit approximately £500; scope for increase; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,150; double-fronted shop; held lease; price about £1,400.

12.—SUSSEX COAST.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns, under management, about £1,200 per annum, with scope for increase under modern supervision; 21 years' lease will be granted at £100 per annum; living accommodation if required; price £850.

13.—ESSEX COAST.—General Retail and Dispensing Business; returns under management about £2,000 per annum; modern shop, well fitted and stocked; living accommodation; lease will be granted or property may be purchased; stock and fixtures worth about £900; terms, valuation of stock, plus an agreed sum for goodwill and fixtures.

14.—NORTH WALES.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, last year, £2,622, with net profit about £700; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,400; rent £75; price £2,000; vendor wishes to retire and will allow one-third of the purchase money to remain.

Valuations for Stocktaking

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to under-take these essential duties and make SPECIAL TERMS

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I shall be glad to arrange to visit you personally on hearing from you. No hesitation need be felt on the score of expense, as it is highly probable that I shall be in *your* district soon. Write to me confidentially, stating your difficulties. Your letter will have my personal attention and your business will be treated with strictest privacy.

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PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer. 'Phone: City 1251-2-

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—LONDON, S.W.—For immediate disposal, very old-established Chemist's Business; double-fronted lock-up shop and basement; held on lease 14 years, to run at rental of £100 per annum; pental Surgery at rear let off at £60 per annum; returns average £50 per week; stock approximately £1,000; price for quick sale £1,650 all at. (39)

2.—ESSEX.—Recently established Business, situate in main road; double-fronted lock-up shop, held on lease 21 years at £150 per annum; returns average £25 per week; price for fixtures and fittings £300; stock at valuation, approximately £300; offers invited. (38)

3.—LEEDS.—Old-established Business for quick disposal, situate in busy main thoroughfare; returns average £30 per week; property for sale, consisting of 2 houses and one shop; one house sub-let at 10s. 6d. per week; price for property £950; price for business £550, all at. Further particulars on application. (37)

one house sub-let at 10s. 6d. per week; price for property £950; price for business £550, all at. Further particulars on application. (37)

4.—BLACKPOOL, S.S.—Well-cstablished Business, situate in busy thoroughfare; returns average £18 per week; premises comprise double-fronted shop with store room; house attached, let at £1 per week; price for freehold £1,500; stock, fixtures, fittings and uteusils at valuation, approximately £420. Further particulars on application. (27)

5.—ESSEX SEASIDE RESORT.—Two Businesses for immediate Disposal. (1) Chemist's and Tobacconist's; 21 years' lease at progressive reutal, £125, £150 and £175; rcturns, drug department, £20 per week; tobacco, approximately £15 per week; drug stock £200; double-fronted shop in main road; good living accommodation, with garage. (2) Chemist, three years' lease at progressive reutal, £87, £90 and £96; returns average £25 per week; stock approximately £350; corner shop, well fitted. (33)

6.—LIVERPOOL.—Business and Property for Sale in busy thoroughfare; rcturns average £20 per week and about 800 N.H.I. per month; rates £22 16s. 11d. per annum; single-fronted shop; large back room and six good living rooms. Further particulars on application. (34)

7.—SURREY.—Good-class, well-established Family Retail Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; situate in high-class residential suburb, premises consisting of corner shop with excelent dwelling accommodation; held on lease 14 years at £150 per annum; shop well fitted and up-to-date bigh-class stock carried; returns average £40 per week; price for quick sale £2,000, or £500 lease and goodwill, plus stock and fixtures at valuation. (36)

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CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS, 41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1

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1.—YORKS (pleasant country town).—Sound unopposed Light Retail, with property, for early disposal; returns average £2,150; net profit over £500; excellent house, large garden, garage; price, with property, £2,000; can arrange £1,000 mortgage.

2.—DORSET COAST.—Light Retail Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns about £1,900; good position; modern pharmacy and house; price £1,100; freehold can be purchased.

3.—S. DEVON (small town).—Old-established, good-class Family Retail, returning about £1,300 under manager; good corner position; house attached; own property; retiring; valuation terms arranged, in all about £750.

4.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Retail Dispensing and Photographic, in main shopping street, close to sea; returns under manager £2,000; good profits; large shop, modern fitted and fully stocked; price £1,500.

fully stocked; price £1,500.

5.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Unopposed Light Cash Retail, with N.H.I., returning £15 to £16 weekly; low rent, on lease; owing to serious ill-health will accept £300, of which £175 can remain.

6.—NORFOLK.—Unopposed Mixed Village Business, returning last year £1,059; sole cause of sale health reasons; good eightroomed house, garage and over quarter-acre of fruit and flower gardon; stock and fixtures worth £500; price £600.

7.—HAMPSTEAD (Near).—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, under manager, £2,000; excellent profits; handsomely-fitted shop, with flat over; long lease; no reasonable offer refused.

8.—TOOTING—Sound Light Cash Retail in main road.

8.—TOOTING.—Sound Light Cash Retail, in main road position; returns last year nearly £1,950; net profit £590; well fitted and stocked; long lease; price £1,100.

9.—LONDON, S.E.—Sound Cash Retail, with Kodak Agency and N.H.I.; returns £1,550; net profit £480; audited accounts; house attached; low rent; long lease; fully stocked; price £1,100. 1C.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Farmily Retail, with good Photo trade and Panel; returns about £2,000; large modern-fitted shop, good position, and fully stocked; long lease; low rent; price £1,500, or small goodwill and valuation.

11.—WEST MIDDLESEX.—£700 secures a good-class Suburban Business; present returns £23 weekly; scope for increase, modern well-fitted pharmacy, with house attached; family reasons necessitate a speedy sale.

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wish to extend the propaganda in England for their preparations partly introduced and seek connection with a first class buying firm for the sole agency. Applicants please write 169/953, Office of this Paper.

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COMMISSION Agent, calling on Chemists, etc.. wanted for Chemical Speciality. State articles handled, ground covered, and minimum commission required. 169/954, Office of

DEVON, Cornwall, Somerset, Wilts and Dorset.—Traveller, calling Chemists and Grocers, requires additional line; part expenses and commission basis. Apply 99/1, Office of this Paper.

ESTABLISHED concern in Australia wish to obtain manufac-turing rights for patented or proprietary commodity, either medicinal or foodstuff. 169/957, Office of this Paper.

IMPORTERS of Pharmaceutical Specialities and Proprietary Medicines, established 7 years, with connections in the domestic trade, want offers from a few first-class English or Continental firms desirous of developing their businesses; English and Spanish correspondence; exclusive territory; bankers' references. Isaias G. Lopez & Co., Box 899, Bogota, Colombia, South America.

NEW ZEALAND. — Important firm of old-established Importers; having warehouses Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, covering whole Dominion trade, and in constant touch with distributors, require Agencies reputable British manufacturers. Write in first instance, giving full particulars (in confidence), to Z.E. 852, c/o Deacon's, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.

CHARLES C. MARSDEN Chemists' Valuer, Transfer Agent & Stocktaker, 29 Oakwell Crescent, Oakwood, Leeds

VORKS, West Riding.—Shop and house, ret. £1,400, price £750 or near offer. Similar one in good class suburb doing £1,200, price £800. Lock-up, ret. £1,400 as branch, price £600. Drug store with house, ret. £850, price £350. DEVON.—Small country town, smart pharmacy, with house, doing £1,600, business and freehold, all at £1,550, or property £900, goodwill £200, and S. & F. at V.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

DERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of sound Businesses up to £4,000, and cordially invite correspondence from intending rendors. We have a large number of cash buyers waiting, and are able to negotiate sales quickly and without publicity. Transfer Offices, 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross,

DRUG Store wanted; must be cheap and low rent; North London area. Full particulars, "Radix," 101 St. Mark's

WANTED, good Chemist's Business, Southern or Home Counties, taking £2,500 per annum; living accommodation and garden; larger concern (taking £3,000-£4,000) considered if portion of purchase money could remain on mortgage; wholesale houses' and bankers' references. Particulars (in confidence) to Medley & Medley, 162 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 'Phone 6244. Telegrams: "Everitrade," Bournemouth.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF EXAMINATIONS.

TXAMINATIONS for the Certificate of Pharmaceutical Chemist under Schedule 2 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, will be held in the Municipal College of Technology, Belfast, during the week beginning Monday, 2nd June, 1930.

Application Forms, to be obtained from the Secretary, 55/56 Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast, must be completed and returned to him on or before Friday, 2nd May, 1930.

SALES BY AUCTION.

5 LITTLE BRITAIN (close to G.P.O.), E.C.1.

CHEMIST SHOP FITTINGS, including Dispensing Screens, glass-fronted Counters, Silent Salesmen, Counter Showcases, Wall Showcases, Display Fittings, etc.

B. NORMAN & SON
will Sell by Auction at their Sale Rooms, Wednesday Next at 2 p.m.
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HEMIST (Partner), capable of travelling, with small capital, to develop Proprietary and Manufacturing Business. W. P.," 104/1, Office of this Paper.

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WAKEFIELD, YORKS.

EXCELLENT Shop Premises for Multiple or other traders. Basement, Ground and Three Upper Floors. Large Store in rear.

Price £6,750 freehold, or would be let. Details of Matthews & Goodman, 35, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

NORTH FINCHLEY (close to Tally Ho).—Exceptional opening for Chemist in a very prominent and imposing parade of shops on main tram and bus route, with living accommodation and rear entrance; special facilities ensuring certain success immediately. Call, Edgar Giles & Emery, Surveyors, 7 Vigo Street, W.1.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

ESSEX COAST.—Good middle-class Business in prominent main road position; corner Pharmacy; lock-up; reasonable rent; returns £1,350, increasing; well fitted and stocked; price about £1,000. 102/14, Office of this Paper.

GOLDERS GREEN, HAMPSTEAD (main road).—High-class, double-fronted Shop, Dispensing Stockroom, etc., with self-contained Flat over; Family Retail Dispensing, Photographic; expensive modern fittings; large stock; gross profits, under management, £230 per annum; capable improvement; long lease; moderate rent; price, all at £1,500, or near offer. Prestons, Valuers, 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

HAMPSHIRE.—Well-fitted and well-stocked Pharmacy for Sale, situated in one of the best parts of England, near New Forest; growing district; modern house; large garden; returns over £1,500. Full particulars, "W. T. S.," 169/952, Office of this Paper.

HULL.—Excellent old-established Drug Stores to be Sold on account of death of proprietor, situated on main thoroughfare entering centre of city; large stocks and solid mahogany fittings; good district for qualified man wishing to do N.H.I. Dispensing; low rental. Apply Wall's Pharmacy, 76 Porter Street.

Liverpool.—Old-established Business; corner shop on main road in densely-populated neighbourhood; price for property, including good house, stock and fixtures, £1,750, or near offer. Apply Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

ONDON, S.W.—An opportunity occurs to acquire, through cxceptional circumstances, well-established Retail and Dispensing Business occupying a prominent position in good-class residential district; returns about £50 weekly at good prices, with ample scope for doing double; good opening for Optics; rental £60; on long, valuable lease; excellent living accommodation and all conveniences; price £1,250. For appointment, 104/54, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Recently-established Business for Disposal in middle-class neighbourhood; main road; lock-up shop; low rental; taking at present £18 per week at good profits and increasing; excellent opportunity for energetic man; nicely fitted and well stocked; a bargain for £350 cash; full particulars at interview. Apply 104/12, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—General Retail and Dispensing; main road; returns £1,200; N.H.I. 2,500 per annum; lease seven years; property can be purchased; good house; at present let off to cover rent and rates; good, clean stock; price £650. 105/10, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Must be Sold at once, through illness, highclass Retail and Dispensing Business, in good residential district; returns about £2,000; gross profits 40 per cent.; very handsome pharmacy, with self-contained flat over; first reasonable offer accepted; chance seldom offered. Apply, "Urgent," 169/955, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—For Sale, good-class Retail and Photographic Business, including N.H.I. (300) monthly, increasing; stuated on busy road; house attached; at present under management; would suit young qualified chemist; price asked for quick sale; stock and fixtures at valuation; full particulars given to genuine inquirers. 104/29, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (Near).—Chemist's Business for Sale; takings £625, at good prices; N.H.I. 120 per month, increasing; at present under management; under personal control could be greatly increased; double-fronted; electric light; good living accommodation; rent £39 (sublet £38), rates £21; fittings include National Cash Register; stock £160; price, in all. £275. 104/22, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Immediate Disposal; main road; Kodak; N.H.I.; turnover £500; good living accommodation; scope for considerable improvement; £250 or near offer. 104/28, Office of this Paper.

NORTH OF ENGLAND (industrial town).—Chemist's Business with estimated net profits £8 per week; excellent opportunity; large four-windowed shop; four rooms over; lease granted for any period at £45 per annum; books open to confidential inspection; price £1,100 (including stock of £650). Sole Agents, Medley & Medley, 162 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

PLYMOUTH. — Manufacturing Chemist, with Optician; Company. Broadbent, Solicitor, Plymouth.

CHROPSHIRE. — Agricultural, Dispensing and Prescribing Business for disposal; large shop; modern fittings; electric light; Kodak Agency; returns £1,200, under unqualified management; N.H.I. and Optics wanted; no opposition; £675. 102/7, Office of this Paper.

SOMERSET.—Old-established Dispensing and Retail Business with Kodak; good premises, with living accommodation; main road position; long lease; average returns £2,750; price £2,400; particulars to bona-fide inquirers with bank reference 104/24, Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS; busy main road, E.; trade £1,250 yearly; has been £2,000; lease 14 years; rent £60; 6 rooms; audited accounts; price, including £500 stock, £900. Sole Agents, J. Cooper & Son, 379 High Road, Chiswick, W.4.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity, owing to death; Business, in working-class neighbourhood; takings very small owing to neglect through illness; has been treble, and can do so again; good profits; lease 7, 14 or 21; six-room house vacant; rent £60; low rates; side entrance; only wants working up; low price. 105/7, Office of this Paper.

POR SALE.—Blackpool, North Shore, Pharmacy; at present unqualified; established 1918; sound business; Kodak Depôt. F. Oatley, The Gynn Pharmacy, 65 Holmfield Road, Blackpool, N.&

FOR Sale, separately or together, two Pharmacies with well-developed Optical connections and Wine Licences; good house and garden; low rentals and long leases; returns much over £100 and £50 weekly; small country towns within 30 miles London; particulars to genuine buyers with bank references; very good and increasing profits. 106/20, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE old-established Business in North Kent town; main High Street position; Dispensing, Prescribing, Kodak Agency; well stocked; incomings £3,000 at good profits; rental almost covered by subletting; good scope for expansion and improvements; price £2,900. 105/25, Office of this Paper.

CENUINE small Business in S.E. London; old-established; good position in main road; make capital branch shop or suit young qualified man; low rent and rates; good lease; good house and garden; nicely-fitted shop; price £425 or reasonable offer. Further particulars from 105/13, Office of this Paper.

L OOK t-Main road Chemist's Business, London, E.; established ten years; turnover £1,300-£1,400 yearly; profit £500-£550; N.H.I., Kodak, Ucal; shop, parlour, stock-room; rent 30s. rates 5s.; for fixtures, fittings, goodwill, 21 years' lease, £650; stock at valuation; part mortgage can be arranged. 104/27. Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED, well-fitted and stocked Business, together with substantially built freehold property, for sale in a well-known health resort; owner retiring. 96/34, Office of this Paper.

PLEASURE RESORT (Essex Coast).—Good-class Business in growing district; Kodak Agency; handsomely-fitted shop; returns average £1,250; stock and fittings worth £600; new lease at £120 per annum; good scope for Optics; 6-roomed modern house with garden; price £800; owner retiring. 105/11, Office of this Paper.

TEN MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.—Good-class Dispensing and Family Business; annual returns for last 3 years £4,000; net profit £1,000 per annum; stock about £1,000; good fixtures; chartered accountant's audited balance sheets available; good living accommodation; landlord will grant new full repairing lease; rent moderate. Strictly cash offers only to 101/2, Office of this Paper.

£150 OR OFFER.—Small Drug and Photo Store, 68 Warrington Street, Ashton-u.-Lyne; living accommodation; rent and rates 14s. per week; at present under female management; snit young or elderly qualified; will sell fittings separately; Thursday afternoon most suitable for viewing.

£2,000 RETURNS.—Sonth Coast town; main road; good well-fitted shop and good living accommodation; long valuable lease at low rent; good scope for increase. Apply 105/37, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

A PPRENTICE wanted (young lady); must have passed Part I. Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 77 Norwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Manager for branch wanted; good appearance and all-round experience; used to N.H.I. and Photographic; quick, honest, and trustworthy. State age, salary and usual particulars in first letter. 102/23, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM SUBURB.—Qualified lady required, capable of taking charge of branch. Give particulars of age, height, experience, salary required, photo if possible. Frost, Chemist, Nechells, Birmingham.

BRIDLINGTON.—Qualified Assistant, about 25, wanted at once; good experience in Display and Salesmanship essential. When applying send full particulars as to age, height, experience, salary and references, with photograph. T. M. Liddle, 33 King Street, Bridlington.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant for 4 or 5 weeks for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, giving particulars of experience and stating salary required, to John, Oakfield Road Pharmacy, Clifton.

DERBY.—Qualified Junior Assistant, either sex; N.H.I. Dispensing, Counter, Window, etc.; Photographic; attention to customers' requirements essential; quick and accurate. State previous experience, enclosing photograph, and salary required to 102/26, Office of this Paper.

L EEDS.—Bachelor, qualified, middle-aged Chemist for middleclass Light Retail; used to N.H.I. and Photography; easy, comfortable berth; 75s. a week. Give full particulars and references to 102/22, Office of this Paper.

LANDUDNO.—Lady Assistant (unqualified) required immediately as Counter-hand; must have some Dispensing experience, also Photographic and up-to-date knowledge of Toilet Goods; must be pharmacy trained. State full particulars, with salary required (outdoors) and photograph, to Miss Horniblow, 4 Queen's Buildings, Llandudno.

I ONDON, W.2.—Junior qualified Assistant (male) required at once; previous experience in good-class Pharmacy essential. Full particulars, age, height, and salary expected, to H. F. Stapley, Savory & Moore, Ltd., 45 Craven Road, Lancaster Gate, W.2.

LONDON, W.6.—Wanted, part-time lady Dispenser (Hall) for evening surgery. Write, stating experience and enclosing copies of testimonials, to Dr. Andrews, 31 Bridge Avenue, Hammersmith, W.6.

LONDON, W. — Experienced, qualified Assistant (male) required at an early date. Reply (by letter), stating age, experience and salary required; good references essential. Inman, c/o Harrington, 15 Kensington High Street, W.8.

LONDON, S.W.—Chemist required, experienced and reliable, capable of taking charge; good Window-dresser, smart at Counter and accurate Dispenser essential. Please state when disengaged, experience, age, references, and salary required to 104/16, Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Unqualified Assistant (lady or gentleman) with general all-round experience, but principally D. & P. work. Please give full particulars as to experience, also stating age, neight, salary required, and when at liberty. 104/23, Office of this Paper.

I ONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant, about 30, for relief work in South London; must be used to brisk Counter business; interview will be required. State age, height, details of experience and salary required. 105/20, Office of this Paper.

I ONDON, N.—Assistant required at once for summer months, with possible permanency; Family business with N.H.I.; interview necessary. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to 105/21, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS (market town).—Qualified Manager, with Optical experience, for progressive business; must be keen and energetic Salesman and good Window-dresser; liberal commission given; good house attached. State age, salary, previous experience, and when free to 102/281, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Unqualified Assistant; smart Counterman and Dispenser essential; must be used to quick industrial business. Full details, age, salary, and previous experience, to 102/28, Office of this Paper.

OXFORD.—Qualified male Assistant, about 30-35 years of age, for good-class Dispensing, Retail business, with Photographic, for May 24. Send fullest particulars in first letter and enclose photo to Druce & Co., Chemist, High Street, Oxford.

OXFORD.—Qualified lady Assistant required immediately; must be experienced in Dispensing and Retail; reasonable hours. Please state experience and salary required; permanency if snitable. Clayton, Chemist, 158 Cowley Road, Oxford.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, not over 40 years of age; must be accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Counter trade; permanency for suitable man. Apply, stating age and salary required, 102/50, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, male (London, S.W.); reliable Dispenser, etc.; part time might be arranged. In reply please give usual particulars as to experience, correct age, references, salary, etc., to 105/38, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, with good previous experience; qualification in Optics essential; F.S.M.C., B.O.A.; near London. Apply, stating full particulars, including salary required, to 105/8, Office of this Paper.

A T LONDON.—Lady Assistant required for busy working-class business for Connter work and Dispensing; alternate Sunday duties; must be quick, active and reliable; good experience in the trade a necessity. Apply Houseman, Chemist, 65 New North Road (5 minutes from Moorgate).

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.—Smart man to manage small quick service; good opening. Bird & Storey, 42 East-castle Street, W.1.

DISPENSER (female) required to relieve present Dispenser one evening weekly; Surgery; 6 to 9.30 p.m. Apply 161 Stoke Newington Road, N.16.

PIRST-CLASS Chemist required to take over complete management of established high-class Family business in Midland town; personality, reliability, initiative, sales promotion, ability to maintain and extend personal connections absolute essentials; remuneration by salary and liberal share of profits. Fullest possible particulars, with recent photograph, in strict confidence, to 102/31, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER wanted; time for study if required. State full particulars, including salary required (indoor), to Sadler, Chemist, Minehead, Somerset.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted for Billingham-on-Tees Branch. Apply, stating age, wage and experience, with copies of references, to Stockton Co-operative Society, Drug Department, Wellington Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

JUNIOR or Improver (male); Light Retail and Dispensing business; occasional Sunday duty. State age, height, experience, and salary required, and enclose photograph if possible. Marshall-Woodcock, 302 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

LADY Assistant required for Golders Green district; must have knowledge of Toilets, Patent Medicines and Photographic. Please state age, experience, and salary expected. 169/956, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, for Midland industrial business; previous experience in Fancy Goods and Library essential; good Counterman and Window-dresser; good opportunity for keen man to make real progress; liberal commission given. Full details, age, salary, experience, and when free, to 102/280, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER required for country branch, accustomed to General Retail, Dispensing and Photographics. Please state age, salary required, and when disengaged to "Southern," 104/36, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for a good-class business in the Knightsbridge area. Please apply, by letter, giving full particulars, to J. T. Sambrook, 36 Avoca Road, Tooting Bec, S.W.17.

QUALIFIED Assistant required; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser (N.H.I.), also good at Windows. Apply, giving full particulars and stating salary required, to H. E. Graham, Ltd., Chemists, 22 Burlington Street, Bolton.

QUALIFIED Assistant for Counter, N.H.I. Dispensing, and Window-dressing; London, working-class district; state salary. Apply, letter, Claytons, 9 Gower Street, W.C.1.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager required. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Hartleys, Chemists, Railway Street, Nelson, Lancashire.

QUALIFIED lady or gentleman with business initiative required for high-class pharmacy; knowledge of Optics preferred. Cheetham, Chemist, Tidworth.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted, with sound West-End experience; age 30-40; good prospects for a gentleman with tact, initiative and ability, and able to push ahead. Apply, giving full particulars, P.C.B. 52/23, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, accustomed to working-class neighbourhood and N.H.I. Dispensing, required for London, E.; one seeking a permanency preferred. Apply, giving particulars of experience, names of references, when disengaged, age, and salary required. 104/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED young lady wanted for S.W. district. Please state age and salary required. 105/17, Office of this Paper.

PEQUIRED, immediately, in good-class business, young, qualified Optician (J.C.Q.O.); take charge of Optical Department and assist in Pharmacy; progressive position to suitable applicant. Full particulars, age, etc., to E. J. Blaker, Ltd., High Street, Haslemere.

REQUIRED for season from June till end of September, competent Assistant (male), unqualified, about 24, for good Dispensing and Retail. State age, height, last two engagements, and salary required, to H. J. Hewlett, "Baily & Co.," 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

SMART, qualified man, age about 30, as Manager for small business near Kingston; light duties. Please give full particulars in first letter to 104/2, Office of this Paper.

CMART, intelligent Junior Assistant required (male) for highclass Pharmacy; tall and of good appearance. State full particulars. James A. R. Dick, Chemist, Bournemouth.

UNQUALIFIED lady and gentleman, both with Photographic and good Counter experience; season engagement; also lady Dispenser-Book-keeper, with Surgical Appliance experience, preferred. Full particulars of experience, salary, etc., to Hudson, Chemist, Skegness. Good references essential.

WANTED, smart young unqualified Assistant; able to dross windows. Apply Foster & Son, 231 Breadway, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

WHOLESALE.

READING.—Wanted, a qualified Junior for Manufacturing Laboratory and alternately Representative. Apply in the first instance by letter, giving experience, when free, and salary required. Manager, Bradley & Bliss, Ltd., Reading.

RXCEPTIONAL opportunity presents itself for Travellers with sound connection among Chemists to carry as a side line a well-known contraceptive which is registered and fully protected; retails at 2s. 6d. on a commission basis of 20 per cent.; one each for the following territories: Yorkshire, Northumberland and Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland. Reply full particulars first instance (in confidence) to 101/39, Office of this Paper.

TONDON firm manufacturing attractive, competitive lines I Toilet Preparations requires first-rate Travellers for (1) one for London and district on salary and commission, (2) few in provinces on commission only; no objection to other non-competitive lines being carried; applicants must give full particulars, have large, live connection, worked the ground consistently for past few years amongst Chemists, Stores, Hairdressers, etc.; immediate business will be expected. 94/14, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of an entirely new Safety Razor Stropper require Representatives on commission; exclusive territory will be given to men with established connection in several important areas of United Kingdom; immediate business will be expected. Newton Sales Co., Ltd., 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

REPRESENTATIVE required to call upon Public Health Authorities; Hespitals, large Factories, etc., in Yorkshire to sell Proprietary Preparation known throughout the world; must have an alert intelligence, confident bearing, good appearance, and preferably pharmaceutical training; remuneration by ealary and bonus; expenses paid and car provided. Reply, enclosing photograph, stating age, whether married or single, and particulars of past experience, to 99/25, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted in Midland and Northern Counties calling on Hairdressers and Chemists; commission basis only; good range of competitive lines. 100/32, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES required throughout British Isles for entirely new summer line on commission. State full particulars and territory covered to 101/37, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, with established connection amongst Chemists, Stores and Hairdressers, wanted for London, Midlands and Southern Counties; must have large and live connection, and be good salemen for all classes of Toilet Preparations and Soaps; only capable men with immediate prospects of business required; small investment necessary as security for energy and interest. Apply in first instance to 169/958, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, first-class Sales Traveller with live connection with Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, able to take up additional very interesting line. Apply, stating full details, strict confidence guaranteed, to P.C.B. 52/8, Office of this Paper.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

A USTRALIA.—Well-known firm of Manufacturing Chemists requires qualified Representative in Australia to call on Doctors; age 25 to 30; unmarried; must have personality, initiative and tact. State full particulars, past experiences, references, and enclose recent photograph. 85/22, Office of this Paper.

SUDAN.—Sudan Government require the services of a Store-keeper in the Medical Department, age 25-32, single, with knowledge and experience of general Medical and Surgical Equipment and Typing; knowledge of Dispensing an additional qualification; commencing salary £E.276 per annum (£E.1=£1 0s. 6d.); strict medical examination; free second class passage. Apply by letter, giving full details of training and experience, with conves of testimonials, to: The Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1, marking the envelope "Medical Storekeeper."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A.A.A.A.—EXPERIENCED and successful London diately (or Locum); take full control. 106/21, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A. -ASSISTANT, 20 years, tall, good appearance, Photography, seeks situation. 105/32, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A. QUALIFIED, 28, desires position with good-class tinestal and American experience; fluent French; West-End or City preferred. 102/16, Office of this Paper.

A.A. -LOCUM or permanency; unregistered; Dispensing, Counter, Windows, Prescribing; experienced; energetic. Harries, 262 South Lambeth Road, S.W.E.

A -QUALIFIED, 24, requires permanency, Manager or Assistant, in busy middle-class shop; experienced; reliable; London or Brighton preferred; good references; disengaged. "Chemist," 30 Whitfield Road, East Ham, E.6.

A LOCUM; qualified; long experience in all branches; active; excellent references; disengaged now. "S. C. J.," 54 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.6. 'Phone: Maida Vale 8212.

A LOCUM.-Vacancies until July; middle-aged; West-End-Provincial experience; excellent references to date; moderate terms. "Energetic," 72 Roseneath Road, Urmston, Manchester.

A M.P.S., F.S.M.C. (J.C.Q.O.), Scot, 28, experienced Manager, seeks post coastal town; Photographic Expert; excellent references. 98/17, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Manager, married, desires change, seaside or large town; excellent experience, including 10 years' London branch management; 3 years present post. "Chemist," 59 Queen Street, Newton Abbot, Devon.

A QUALIFIED Assistant, 25, tall, 9 years' experience in highclass pharmacies, requires shortly post in City, North London or Herts, preferably with facilities for studying Optics; keen Photographer; interview. 101/36, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER seeks situation with Photographic Chemist; expert in all matters D. & P.; capable taking charge of works; good Counter experience. Parkins, Woodland Grove, Mansfield Woodhouse.

A SSISTANT, 21, seeks post, temporary or permanent, in South or East Coast resort; London and country experience; free one month. 105/9, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; Locum or permanent; can manage; disengaged. "Statim," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

A SSISTANT or Locum; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; energetic; active; unqualified; disengaged; good references. K.," 62 Blenheim Road, East Ham, E.6.

A SSISTANT or Locum; disengaged; abstainer; good references; terms moderate. "G.," 4 North Hill Terrace, Tavistock Road, Plymouth, Devon.

DIRMINGHAM OR MIDLANDS.—Engagement wanted as Assistant or Manager; thoroughly experienced; well recommended; Locum work undertaken; disengaged. "Drugs," 64 Hunters Road, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT.—Locum; unqualified; long or short periods; now free. Sullivan, 39 Cyril Road, Bournemouth. (Telephone 1848.)

CHEMIST, 50, desires permanency or Locum; any district; experienced; Prescriber; Photography; abstainer. Gibson, 27 New Queen Street, Scarborough.

EXPERIENCED lady Dispenser (Hall) desires post with Doctor, Chemist or Institution, Locum or permanency, in London or Southern Counties; moderate salary. Horn, "Verania," Goosewell, Plymstock, near Plymouth.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; tall; Scot; unqualified, but competent; many years first-class Dispensing, Counter, Photo; quick, clean, accurate; disengaged; pormanency desired. Johnstone, 48 Bushey Grove Road, Watford.

EXPERIENCED, well-educated young Pharmacist desires progressive position in Notts or Derby district. 104/18, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED qualified Chemist wants management; steady, reliable, thorough knowledge all departments; excellent references and testimonials; with residence if possible. 104/37, Office of this Paper.

RNGAGEMENT wanted, Manager or Assistant; unqualified; 58; active; thoroughly trustworthy; Prescribing speciality; at nominal salary. Ewens, 58 Hamilton Street, Cardiff.

TAIRWEATHER, MR., long experience in all branches, desires permanent or temporary position; disengaged; elderly; unqualified. 286 Kingsland Road, E.8.

GENTLEMAN, good all-round experience, unqualified, most reliable and trustworthy, requires post, town or country, under principal. "Bee," 102/27, Office of this Paper.

GOOD Counterman, Dispenser, Window-dresser, Truss-fitter; feed," 51 Norlington Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

IMPROVER, male, seeks situation; completed apprenticeship; time off for evening classes. Further particulars from Davies, Penywern, Llanwrtyd Wells.

JUNIOR: Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Stock; referred Chemistry, Part I; would prefer town where able to study Chemistry; disengaged May 12. Gray, 36 Aden Grove, Stoke Newington.

JUNIOR, 21, desires berth, London; 4½ years' good experience, London and provinces; references. Weston, 34 Noel Road, W.3.

TUNIOR or Improver, 21, energetic, willing, Dispensing, Counter, requires position, London or suburbs. "Dowlas," Alma Road, Winton, Bournemouth.

ADY Dispenser, fully qualified and experienced, requires parttime work; Woolwich or district. Pearson, 12 Admiral Seymour Road, Eltham, S.E.9.

LADY (23), unqualified, now disengaged, desires Locum or permanency; eight years' experience, town and country; buspensing, Photographic, Counter, Window-dressing; excellent testimonials. Beckett, "Braeside," Beutham

ADY Assistant requires berth, East Ham or vicinity; 10 years' general Counter knowledge; no N.H.I. dispensing. 104/20, Office of this Paper.

ADY Dispenser, Book-keeper, qualified, experienced, desires post, to Doctor; temporary or permanently. 106/2, Office of this Paper.

I OCUM.—Chemist; young; good Prescriber; Agricultural, Veterinary or Photographic work; West-End experience; resommended by R.P.U.; terms reasonable. 100/36, Office of this Paper.

TOCUM; qualified; well recommended; free till June 1, July 27 to August 9. Jones, 57 Brown Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

LOCUM, qualified, for 1 or 2 weeks only. "G. F.," 9 Solon Road, Brixton, S.W.2.

LOCUM; unregistered; now at liberty; 25 years' good varied experience; sound references. "Chemicus," 69 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

LOCUM; qualified; can start immediately for any period during next 3 weeks only. Mote, 92 Kingshall Road, Beckenham.

LOCUM or otherwise; experienced and highly recommended; London or provinces; free May 10; unqualified. "H.," 43 Quernmore Road, N.4.

LOCUM; young; energetic; good experience; excellent references; free June 1. "M.P.S.," 25 Coldershaw Road, West Ealing, W.13.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged; moderate terms. Lloyd, Chemist, "Preswylfa," Neath.

LOCUM; booking dates forward; permanency; York district well entertained. Whitehouse, The Larches, Annesley, Notts.

· Li OCUM; experienced; qualified; well recommended; reasonable terms. Address Geenty, c/o 23 Ellers Road, Harehills Avenue, Leeds.

LOCUM; Relief; Manager; "not registered"; 20 years' experience; Panel, Counter, Prescriber, Salesman. "Smart," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

MANAGER; 39; qualified; married; over 20 years', excellent experience in all branches of Retail in good-class provincial businesses; over ten years' managership; fair salary and commission; excellent references. "Chemist," 2 Seaforth Terrace, Harehills, Leeds.

MANAGER or Locum; 37; qualified; first-class experience Pharmacy and Photography; succession or Partnership entertained. Findlay, 62 Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; past experience Dispensing, Counter and Photographic work; now disengaged; moderate salary. P.C.B. 52/21, Office of this Paper.

MANAGING or Senior Assistant; unqualified; 11 years with present employer; well recommended by same; used to heavy Panel and quick Counter trade. Weaver, c/o Mays, Chemist, 26 Barking Road, East Ham.

MANCHESTER or Suburb.—Situation wanted as Unqualified Assistant; age 23; disengaged; experienced; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, eds.; capable and reliable. Copple, 181 Sussex Street, Broughton, Salford.

MESSRS. INNES & SON, 47 Melbourne Street, Stalybridge, recommend competent Unqualified Assistant; good Window-dresser and Salesman; quick and accurate Dispenser; good appearance; young (22) and thoroughly reliable.

MIDDLE-AGED Chemist; qualified; single; delicate; short hours; small salary; country or middle-class preferred. "Chemist," 30 Gaythorne Terrace, Leeds.

M.P.S., registered J.C.Q.O., seeks situation; 24; highest engaged. 6 Birchfield Road, Northampton.

M.P.S., 31, desires temporary post; smart; fully capable chemist, Huts Corner, Hindhead. Wilson, c/o

PART I, 5 years' experience, all-round, capable Assistant, requires situation; excellent references. Taylor, 50 Crawford Street, Leeds.

D'OSITION required as Manager or Senior; £4 5s. per week and commission; qualified; well educated; age 27; 6 ft. 3½ in.; good address; single; abstainer; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, Windows; keen, enthusiastic and a glutton for work. Apply 104/26. Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (lady), 24, desires post Wimbledon or Guildford district preferred, but not essential; Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing. 105/35, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 24, with excellent Dispensing experience, no N.H.I., requires progressive position in London or any city. 106/4. Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, Scot. 22, Loudon experience, accustomed to West-End Retail business, desires post, permanent, with prospects; excellent references. 101/35, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady, 26, with high-class Dispensing and Counter experience, desires post in London; disengaged in a month. 99/24, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; elderly; active; moderate salary. "Chemist," 2 Sunnydene Street, London, S.E.26.

QUALIFIED, young, desires post; permanency or Locum till suited; experienced; sound references. "Chemist," 182 Upper Wortley Road, Leeds.

QUALIFIED; 47; single; all-round experience; excellent references; Locum or permanent berth. "S.," 69 Lytchett Minster, Poole, Dorset.

QUALIFIED, 39, thoroughly experienced and capable, desires position as Manager, with view to succession. 104/8, Office of this Paper.

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QUALIFIED Swiss Chemist, 26, desires post as Assistant in London, N.: experienced in Foreign Dispensing; German, French, Italian and good knowledge of English; excellent references; no ealary wanted. Karl Vogel, 110 Tufnell Park Road, London, N.7.

RELIABLE, qualified Manager, 30 years, desires change; excellent references; reasonable salary and commission. 102/29, Office of this Paper.

SCOT, 53, desires permanency as Manager; excellent references; could invest £200; Southern England preferred. 102/8, Office of this Paper.

CEASON'S engagement wanted, May to mid-September; age 20 years; 3 years' experience, Dispensing, Counter. Photo Sales; South of England preferred. Hamilton Martin, c/o Atkins & Son, Chemists, Salisbury.

UNQUALIFIED; young; good all-round experience; disengaged; excellent references; permanent or temporary; London only. "Chemist," 99 Bishop's Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; capable: 25; tall; disengaged; 9 years' experience; high-class Dispensing, Counter, etc.; good references; permanency. 101/38, Office of this Paper.

NQUALIFIED requires post in Liverpool; one menth's notice required at present employment; excellent references; town and country experience. 100/37, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; good all-round experience; 17 years is post. R. Slee, c/o C. Woollons, 28 Kilburn Lane, W.10.

UNQUALIFIED; age 27; tall; good address; Chemist's son; Part I; 2 years West-End Dispensing; tactful Salesman; Photography, Stock-keeping, Window-dressing; abstainer. "A. C. P.," 16 Rozel Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

UNQUALIFIED (male); six years' London experience in Dispensing and Window-dressing; good Salesman; excellent references; London preferred. May, 76a Larden Read, Acton Vale, W.3.

WHOLESALE.

EXPERIENCED Salesman, excellent references, well educated, very good connection with Chemists, Maindressers, etc., South Coast and district, desires position with first-class house; own car if required. "Perfumery," 93/13, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Traveller, 28, disengaged, seeks permanent progressive Representative post with well-known house of repute; valuable Chemist connection in South and Weet of England; own car; salary, commission, expenses. 104/4, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Pharmacist desires represent Proprietary house; sales, propaganda; energetic; good personality; Lanes, Cheshire; on commission with expenses: 105,31, Office of this Paper.

CENTLEMAN, experienced Surgical Instruments, Drngs, Dressings, Sundries, calling Doctors, Dentists, Chemists, Eastern Counties own car; commission, small salary, 102/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, single, 10 years' experience as Manager, wishes to represent good Wholecale House; keen calesman; good appearance; own car; accept small salary to commence; any district, but Northern Counties preferred. 99,27, Office of this

REPRESENTATIVE, young, experienced, Toilet Preparations, requires real live representation; any territory; own car. "Adaptable," 4 Holmewood Road, S.E.25.

REPRESENTATIVE desires change; over 20 years' practical selling; 5 years present firm; live connection Toilet trade, Lancashire, etc.; unimpeachable references; own car. 102/15, Office of this Paper.

SALESMAN REPRESENTATIVE; 15 years' sound experience and connection in Lancashire also connection in Yorkshire and Nottingham, with Chemists, Stores and Hairdressers; excellent sales record and references. Replies to 100/31, Office of

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(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

 $Y^{\rm OUNG}$ man, age 24, thoroughly experienced, desires position abroad; any country; good appearance, education, and health. 99/23, Office of this Paper.

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£82 10 S. for Set of Mahogany Pittings, comprising 10 ft. Drug Fitting (fitted 30 drawers with glass labels and knobs), 10 ft. glass-fronted Counter, 6 ft. Wall Case, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, Perfumery Case and Desk. Illustrations on request. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., 175/9 and 336 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

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COOK'S BOTANY, in fairly good condition. Fargher, Splott Bridge, Cardiff. GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including B.P., Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books.

COUNCIL ELECTION, 1930

To the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

We, the seven retiring Members, offer ourselves for re-election.

The one outstanding issue at this Election is the policy of the Society towards the Departmental Committee's Report and Bill. A policy of opposition is easy and attractive. We know it to be unstatesmanlike and fatal to the best interests of pharmacy. Our firm opinion is that the Bill contains much of great value to Members and that the right policy for the Society is to use every endeavour to secure the amendments and extensions needed to render the Bill acceptable as a whole.

If we are re-elected to the Council we shall therefore, in collaboration with our colleagues, make it our foremost duty to continue the detailed examination which the Council is now making of the Bill in all its bearings. We shall propose to consult with those bodies having interests in common with the Society and to discuss with them means of joint action. This done, and with the help and advice obtained from discussions with Branch Delegates, the Council will be in a position to announce its detailed proposals. All our efforts will then be directed to secure their adoption.

This programme can be carried through efficiently only by those who have taken part in the Council's work throughout the last three years, as we have done. As Members of the Council we assisted in preparing the precis of Evidence submitted on behalf of the Society and shortly to be published; we considered certain questions put to us by the Committee and prepared a supplementary memorandum upon them and we were throughout closely in touch with the views of other interested bodies. We ask that we may be able to place our special knowledge and experience again at the service of our fellow-members and to carry forward the programme which we and our colleagues now have in hand.

We believe that the strength and influence of pharmacy depend upon a strong and influential Pharmaceutical Society. We ask our fellow-members to support us in our endeavours to strengthen the Society's position and to build firmly and well for the future.

We ask you to vote for the seven candidates with experience of the Council's problems.

(Signed) ALICE FREKE.

THOMAS GUTHRIE.

THOMAS HARDY.

JAMES JACK.

JOHN KEALL.

ERNEST TOM NEATHERCOAT.

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